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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Politics of Europe.

We cannot sufficiently admire the ingenious device of the BULL, to make himself heard, and prevent his falling into utter oblivion as a thing that *had* been but was known no more. He says in his Paper of yesterday,—

"We have authority for stating, that the news from Persia, as communicated in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Saturday last, is entirely incorrect, and we confidently refer our readers to what has appeared in our Paper on the subject. The substance of the Express was simply as we gave it. No particulars had transpired."

To this we can only reply that we *also* have authority for stating, in opposition to the BULL, that the statement given in Saturday's JOURNAL was substantially correct. As it stands, therefore, it is simply one nameless authority against another, and we have quite as much reliance on the accuracy of *our* Informant as the BULL can have on *his;* being fully satisfied that he is as incapable of making up a story of this kind for a HOAX, as JOHN BULL or his authority. That our Informant heard the facts mentioned by us, as the contents of the Express, from persons of credit, we have no manner of doubt; and whether correct in all particulars or not, since it was not in our power to consult the original document, it was our duty to give the report to our readers as we received it, stating then, as we repeat now, our own opinion of its general accuracy, whatever the BULL may say to the contrary. If he be really admitted to pry into the secrets of the State (which all the world knows we are not), and will say distinctly that he has seen the original Letter, or give an exact copy of its contents, we shall give credit to his authority; but as the case stands, nothing short of this would change our opinion of his being either premature or ill-advised in his "breathless haste" to contradict us.

The last page of the BULL is, however, still better than the first: and he ought to be much obliged to us, indeed, for having furnished him with matter for such splendid effusions as those of the Poet Wordsworth, with the flashes of wit that shine forth in the ingenious speculations of his Barrackpore and Ballygunge Correspondents. They all seem to have passed over one device, however, for the defence of the frontier, which would save all the labours of Engineer Officers or others;—namely, to place the horned animal himself on the highest pinnacle of Mount Taurus, as a spell or a scare-crow, which ever they deem most dignified; and if the sight of such a monster, and the hideous discord of his bellowing did not strike the whole Army with terror, and make them retrace their steps, his importance must be much overrated by those here who think that it is quite sufficient for *him* to open his mouth and all the world must be silenced.

Among the articles that we have selected for our European Sheets, are several that deserve an attentive perusal. That on the Institution of Mechanics' Libraries in America, and the Address spoken on the opening of one, is peculiarly worthy the attention of the EAST INDIANS or INDO-BRITONS, and those who take an interest in the amelioration of their condition. The Article on the South of Ireland, that on the Slave Trade, and the Address to the British Public in behalf of the Greeks, have each their share of interest for political Readers, as touching on three subjects of considerable importance that now occupy the public attention at home.

Until an Arrival from England shall put us in possession of later intelligence, we shall do our best to fill the space at our command by the best Articles that the Papers and Publications still unpublished will afford.

Non-Residence of Clergyman.—We inserted in a former Paper an Address from the Inhabitants of Castle Blayney to Lord Blayney, on the subject of the non-residence of their Clergyman, with the Answer of his Lordship; and subsequently a copy of the Memorial to the Bishop of Clogher, referred to in that Answer. To this Memorial no attention whatever was paid.

In a Letter from Lord Blayney to his Grace the Lord Primate, which has been published along with the above documents, it is observed, "that the notorious disregard paid to the earnest entreaties of the Protestant Parishioners, for a resident Clergyman, favours the progress of discontent, and *gives rise to various popular predictions unfavourable to the stability of the established religion*, and is peculiarly mortifying to all who have its interests at heart." However, there was no remedy, as the Bishop, it seems, *was not amenable to any Church authority.*

This is surely a singular state of things. An enormous sum is levied every year from Ireland, for the support of its Church establishment; while, with few exceptions, those who draw this money will not discharge the duties for which they receive it. The Rector will not reside in his parish, but chooses to spend the five or six thousand pounds which he contrives to draw from it, in Italy or the South of France, and the Bishop will not correct the evil, of which, in many cases, he himself sets the example. The late Bishop of Clogher, to whom these good people applied, during the time he filled that See, not only provided largely for his family, but we understand died possessed of from 180,000*l.* to 220,000*l.* all derived from that unfortunate part of the Empire.

We may be sure, that wherever the bands of society are loosened, and lawless violence prevails, the Government is in fault. The people are only lawless because justice is denied to them. We see in this case the existence of a most flagrant abuse, and the only reason why it is not remedied is, that it is almost universal. We see here money levied from the people for a Minister, while that Minister will not do his duty, and no attention is paid by his superior to their application. The consequence was an excessive degree of discontent, which was perfectly known to the different authorities, and to Government. What then is the next step to be expected? Could we be surprised, if we were to hear that the people in turn were to resort to the refusal of the payment of tithes? We should, no doubt, in that case, hear nothing of the supineness or indifference, not to say misconduct (for why should we mince the matter?) of the Ecclesiastical Authorities, nothing of the inattention of Government; but we should hear of soldiers being sent to enforce payment of Tithes to a Clergyman who neither resides in his parish nor is of the least utility to his parishioners, or of the establishment of a Police to add if possible to the disgust and discontent of the people.

As yet the North of Ireland is comparatively quiet; discontent is every day driving respectable manufacturers from a country which seems to be abandoned to all sorts of abuses, to the United States of America. Much capital, which gave employment to industry, has thus been withdrawn from Ireland, and we can only expect a still more extensive emigration of substantial and independent manufacturers. One cause of the discontents is the non-residence of the clergy; and it is surely in the power

of Government to take measures for putting a stop to this evil. There are surely means for compelling the Parochial Clergy and Diocesans to perform their duty.

The time was (and that not very distant) when England looked with jealousy on Ireland, when narrow and mercantile prejudices dictated measures for the destruction of its industry. In those wise days it was thought that Pauperism in Ireland was essentially necessary to the prosperity of England. But we should hardly suppose the Government now looks to the diminution of the Irish revenue, from the impossibility of levying taxes from paupers, for the improvement of the finances of the empire at large.

We have thought fit to call the attention of the public to this gross neglect on the part of the Church, at the hazard of being stigmatised by the Ministerial scribes as its *envenomed enemies*. With these people the true friends of Church and state are those who would convert all offices under both into sinecures. We know that it will always be difficult to persuade a man who receives much money for doing nothing, that it is better that something should be done for it. We do not address ourselves, therefore, to those who profit by the abuses, but to the people who suffer from them.

In Ireland an enormous revenue is, as we have said, drawn by the Clergy, who do not do their duty. Hence we find in every quarter, the Roman Catholics making proselytes from the Protestant Church, and the members of the latter consequently diminishing. Through the fault of the Church, therefore, the proscribed class, the class excluded from the benefit of the Constitution, becomes every day greater and greater, and the powers of the State confined to fewer hands. The only body that maintains its ground against Catholicism, is that of the Presbyterians of the North; and at the hazard of being accused of hostility to the Church Establishment, we cannot help saying that there are many points in the discipline of the Presbyterians which are highly deserving of imitation. There is no evil with them without a remedy. They neither allow Churches to be without Resident Ministers, nor Ministers to be appointed to Churches who are unacquainted with the language of their parishioners.—*Star.*

Remarks in the Courier.—The following remarks in the COURIER, on the state of Ireland, are worthy of being republished:

"It is a fact worthy of observation, that the disturbances are greatest in the counties most oppressed. In Munster, where to the general tithes that of potatoes is added, there have been frequent risings against the system during the last 40 years, yet in Ulster, where no such tithe is required, these insurrections are unknown. * * *

"We feel persuaded, that if the proprietors had remained at home on their estates, to act as Magistrates, to protect and to encourage their tenantry—to watch the conduct of middlemen, tithe-proctors, and their own agents, the people would never have reached this height of depravity. But the fact is, that the lower orders of Irish live in a state of greater wretchedness than any other people in Europe, inhabiting so fine a soil and climate. It is difficult, often impossible, to execute processes of law: and in cases where gentlemen are concerned it is not even attempted. The spirit of jobbing and bribery are widely diffused.

"The Magistrates are frequently wanting in vigilance, and military force is necessary all over the country, even to enforce the most common and just operations of Government. The whole system of country management in Ireland must be changed before any plan of amelioration can effectually operate; and it is only from the enlarged views of an enlightened and vigorous Government, that the sister Kingdom can hope for relief from those miseries with which she has been for ages afflicted."

State of Agriculture.—A Requisition is about to be presented to the High Sheriff of Norfolk, requesting him to call a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the present most truly alarming state of agriculture. A similar requisition will be shortly presented to the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. To the list of public meetings already held on the same subject, we have to add a meeting of the Harleston (Norfolk) Agricultural Association, held on Tuesday the 18th of Dec., when a series of resolutions, including the following, was unanimously adopted:

"That although the Petition presented by this Association to the House of Commons, in the last Session of Parliament, was totally unproductive of any benefit to them, it is determined once more to appeal to the Hon. House, in the hope that the distressed and awful situation of the country may lead them to a revision of their councils; and that by some decisive steps they may (if it be yet possible) arrest the progress of the growing dissatisfaction and despair, which now fill the minds of so large a portion of the community.

"That the little hope of relief entertained by this Meeting in the labours of the 'Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to take into consideration the depressed State of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom,' (constituted as that Committee was), is fully confirmed by the production of this Report; than which, to the plain comprehensions of this Meeting, a more laboured, confused, contradictory, and unsatisfactory production never came under their notice.

"That this Meeting considers it is now a matter of the clearest demonstration, that the agriculture of this highly-taxed country cannot sustain a competition with the productions of other countries, admitted into this DUTY FREE, at very inadequate duties, and that one great cause of the present unparalleled distress is the ruinously low prices of grain, produced by foreign importations, prior to and in the year 1819.

"That the acknowledged perversion and abuse of the present system of averages, leads this Meeting to deprecate either a continuance of it, or any attempt to improve it; convinced that is incapable of affording that protection to the British grower to which he is so justly entitled.

"That this Meeting considers another and very principal cause of their distress is, an oppressive and overwhelming taxation; a considerable relief from which, and a permanent duty on foreign agricultural produce of every description, equal to what is directly and indirectly paid by the British grower, are the sources of relief which they can look to.

"That Petitions, in the spirit of the foregoing Resolutions, be immediately prepared, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, on their meeting, praying for relief."

We are glad to find in those, and, indeed, in all the other resolutions, adopted by public meetings on the subject, that a reduction of taxes is coupled with a new Corn Bill, or a modification of the present one, as the essential means of relief. Without the former, no legislative measure can save the agriculturist from distress. The prohibition of foreign importation may raise the value of his corn; but excessive taxation, by exhausting the means of buying, reduces the consumption. But although the remedy for the present agricultural distress, to be effectual, requires the co operation of those two distinct measures, serious fears are entertained that Ministers flatter themselves less will suffice, and that a new Corn Bill is the whole remedy which they mean to offer. While we admit its inadequacy, whatever shape it may assume, if not aided by a reduction of taxes, we are not prepared to say that it may not be beneficial to a certain extent. It is not accurately true, as we find it stated in some of the Papers, that the agriculturists have enjoyed a complete monopoly of the home market under the present Corn Law since the year 1819. It is very true the ports have been shut since that time, but it is equally true that when they were last opened an immense quantity of foreign corn was thrown into the country, where it has been placed in store, from which it has been occasionally brought forward to market. Were the ports to be again opened, a still greater quantity is on the opposite coast ready to be poured into the country, and destined to undergo a like process of sale and consumption. It follows, therefore, that whether our ports be open or shut, foreign corn will be always coming into our home market, and that corn, under the present Act, imported at a comparatively small duty. A new Corn Bill, although not capable of affording immediate relief, is desirable as a prospective remedy; but we repeat, without a reduction of taxes, the agriculturist will experience little alleviation of his distress. —*Globe Dec.* 16.

XUM

Russia and the Porte—German Papers have arrived at our office. They seem to give some further assurance to the probability of an immediate war between Russia and the Porte. The Turks still occasionally indulge in murdering their Christian subjects, and such is their sanguinary temper, that we fear the commencement of the war will be marked in Turkey by a general massacre of all Christians. The Persian army is said to have been much exaggerated, and that the invading force does not exceed 50,000 men. The Sultan is endeavouring to render his navy as effective as the principle of terror can make it, for he has caused several officers of his fleet to be decapitated, with the intention, probably, as VOLTAIRE would say, "of encouraging the rest." The cause of Greece appears to be daily acquiring strength and vigour.

Lord Sidmouth's retirement from Office.—The COURIER gives the following as the cause:—"His Lordship has been required to dismiss a certain number of clerks in his office. Whenever a vacancy occurred, he has lost no opportunity in abolishing the place; and thus he has produced a considerable saving to the country. But the dismissal of necessary clerks, whose salary is barely sufficient for a maintenance, he considered as a breach of a contract entered into between the Government and those active and meritorious individuals."

Yeast.—The following method of making yeast for bread is both easy and expeditious. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk-warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this will make 18lbs. of bread.—*Practical Economy.*

Steel Dearer than Gold.—Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh *one grain*, to the artist, 7*s.* 6*d.* each, equal to 2*l.* 5*s*:—one grain of gold only 2*d.*

Time.—Time is like a creditor, who allows an ample space to make up accounts, but is inexorable at last. Time is like a verb that can only be used in the present tense. Time well employed, gives that health and vigour to the soul which rest and retirement afford to the body. Time never sits heavily on us, but when it is badly employed. Time is a grateful friend; use it well, and it never fails to make a suitable requital.

Liberality.—Shortly before Earl Bathurst's last audit-day at Cirencester, his Lordship wrote to his Steward, desiring him to communicate to the tenants that he did not wish them, in the present distressed state of the Agricultural Interest, to force their produce into the market, and that he was willing to postpone the receipt of his rents till the ensuing Spring; a communication which was most gladly acted upon; and we understand that not one farthing was paid.

His Majesty.—It is now said to be his Majesty's intention to visit his Scottish dominions early in May next. It is rumoured that a change is about to take place in a confidential situation near his Majesty.

Guy's Hospital.—The tenantry of Guy's Hospital Estates, Essex, have most of them had 10 per cent. abated on their rents.

Devonshire Farms.—Mr. Bastard, M. P. has reduced one of his Devonshire farms from an annual rent of 270*l.* to 160*l.*; and Mr. Buller has reduced one of his estates, in the same county, from a rental of 500*l.* to 300*l.*

Kentish Tenantry.—Lord Dacre has postponed the audit of his Kentish tenantry until February, and intimated to them that at that period he shall reduce their rents 20 per cent.

Prices of Meat.—The following were the prices of meat, &c. at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, lately:—Good beef 2*d.* per lb.; mutton, 2½*d.*; veal, 2½*d.*; pork, 2½*d.*; large turkeys, 3*s.* 4*d.* per couple; large fowls, 1*s* 6*d.* per couple; ducks, 1*s.* 10*d.* per couple; geese, each, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; roasting pigs, 10*d.* each.—*Hampshire Telegraph, Dec.* 31.

General Rapp.—General Rapp, formerly well known as an officer of Bonaparte's, died lately near Paris. A relative has transmitted to the Editor of a French paper the following details:—On opening his body, the blood was found in such a state of decomposition, that the veins did not contain a drop after death; his heart was naturally large; it enclosed two ounces of water; his stomach was swoln by the frequent and violent vomitings, which were the principal symptoms of his disorder. An extraordinary phenomenon was discoverd in the biliary vesicle, it was a yellowish stone, calcined, of the size of a pigeon's egg, which is supposed to have produced the malady of which he had been complaining for some years; but which, in the last month of his life, was dreadfully afflicting.

General Ross.—The monument in honour of Major-General Ross, who was killed at Baltimore, in the last American war, has just been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ways and Means.—A young girl, in this neighbourhood, in the prospect of marriage, being unable to find money to purchase wedding clothes, a few days ago, actually submtted to the operation of having five front teeth drawn, for which she received five guineas, and purchased the necessary articles.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Prince Eugene Beauharnois.—A letter from Paris gives the following account of a recent visit of this personage to the French metropolis.

"I observe that not one of the Paris Journals has noticed the short stay made by the Duke de Leutchtenberg (Prince Eugene) in this capital. Only one French Paper, *Le Courier de Lyon et du Midi*, has informed its readers of it, by designating the Prince without naming him. The Prince, in fact, came to Paris for three days, by consent of the King, to confer with General Bertrand upon the testamentary bequests of Bonaparte. He maintained the strictest *incognito*. With respect to the will of Napoleon, it is said that, besides the legacy of 18 millions in favour of M. de Montholon, which has been noticed in the English papers, it bequeaths three millions to his valet de chambre, Marchand; 32 millions to Bertrand and the Prince Eugene; and finally, 44 millions to his son. It is further affirmed, that he recommends to his adopted son never to sell the residence of Malmaison, in which he passed with his mother Josephine the only happy period of his life."—(We have never yet heard whence this immense property is to come.)

Tunisian Fleet.—Recent letters from Malta announce the destruction of the Tunisian fleet of Tunis, in a gale of wind; when, it is said, all hands on board were drowned, amounting to 2000 men.

Silk Trade.—It appears from the report made by the House of Lord's Committee on the Silk Trade, just printed, that the value of the article, when manufactured, and in the hands of the manufacturers, amounts to the amazing sum of ten millions sterling per annum. This proves the immense home trade in this article, notwithstanding the large importation of smuggled silk goods from France, &c. We have no return before us of the amount of the silk manufactured goods exported from Engfand to the various parts of the world; but we should think, that it bears a very trivial proportion to the amount we have stated, namely 10,000,000*l.* If we are right in our conjecture, it is clear that the great trade of England, after all, is her home trade, and that, in comparison, the export trade is a mere *bagatelle*. This may appear to many a bold assertion, especially after the long speeches made in a certain assembly upon the importance of the exportation of British Commodities, as if it was hardly worth their while at the same time to notice the home trade of the country.—*Morning Herald.*

Poor Passengers.—A ship bound from London to Van Dieman's Land, with 95 passengers, put into Ramsgate during the late gales. She has been since found so leaky that doubts are entertained whether she will be able to proceed on her voyage: what adds to the distress of the poor passengers is, that they have all paid their passage-money, amounting to 75*l.* per head.

Swedish Navy.—The Officers of the Swedish Navy are considered as military Officers, and in full dress are obliged to wear *spurs!* It used to excite the surprise of our officers, on walking

aft, to see the Captain of the ship strutting about the quarter deck with spurs on. As to the jack tars, it put them in such a rage, they would have advised a war with Sweden to oblige the King to lay by the offensive costume, which irritated and offended them in a great degree.

Plymouth Breakwater.—On Saturday week (November 10,) 1013 yards of this great national undertaking were completely finished. It may be somewhat curious to remark, that since its commencement, on the 12th of August, 1812, 4,860,620 minutes have glided past, with their train of wonders, making an average of something less than 2½ minutes for every ton of stone raised, shipped, and deposited on the work.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

Gas—The General Post Office, Lombard-street, will shortly be lighted with Gas; by the use of which, instead of oil, it is calculated a saving to the Revenue will be made amounting to nearly 2,000l. per annum.—*Observer.* [*Note.*—The OBSERVER, on the other side of the question, omitted mentioning to what an extent the Revenue would suffer in consequence of the burning of gas instead of oil, inasmuch as gas yields no revenue, but, oil does, and a heavy one too.]—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Tragic Event.—A Letter from Havre states the occurence of a singular and tragic event in that town. During the time of evening service, at Notre Dame, a man entered the Chapel Des Freres, knelt upon the steps of the Altar, said his prayers, and then pulling out a pistol, shot himself in the head. Several women in consequence fainted, and a great alarm prevailed. The suicide was conveyed to the hospital, where he was found to be a Serjeant in the Veteran Cannoniers, named Lamothe. He died, after two days of dreadful agony, leaving a wife and three children. The motive for the act is not unknown.

Constantinople.—A pretended conspiracy at Constantinople had led to new executions. They decapitate or strangle the Greeks, the Armenians, and even a number of Mussulmen subjects, including Janissaries.

Vienna.—Accounts from Vienna of the 10th of Nov. state that Russia has addressed a Note to the other Powers, expressing the wish to renounce every idea of war, if the European Cabinets should in their wisdom find a means of obtaining from the Ottoman Porte gaurantees capable of protecting the Christians of Turkey from the renewal of the revolting scenes of which they have been the victims. To concert with England the means of obtaining such guarantees is stated to have been the object of Prince Metternich's journey to Hanover.—The Greeks are said to have gained an important victory over the Turks, by land as well as by sea. The scene of this new triumph was the celebrated *Thermopylæ*, which is ennobled by the brave stand made by Leonidas and 3000 Spartans against the Persian army.

Victory of the Greeks.—A private letter, dated Paris, Nov. 22, says, The victory of the Greeks at Thermopylæ is calculated to raise their hopes, which are besides seconded by private assistance or encouragement from Russia.—Alexander wrote a letter, a few weeks since, to Louis XVIII. in which he said his heart *sighed after peace*; but he could not be deaf to the calls of humanity; and, besides he did not know how to repress the zeal of the Russians, who were most anxious to combat the Infidels.

Turkish Fleet.—Letters received from Zante, of the 9th of Oct. state that the Turkish fleet had been joined by the squadron from Egypt, making together a fleet of sixty sail, including four line of battle ships. They had in company several Greek vessels which had been captured from the port of Galixidi, where they had lately destroyed the town. They sailed from Zante on that day, having been previously reinforced by other ships, destined, it is supposed, for the Levant.

Piedmontese Officers.—Thirty Piedmontese officers have signed a remonstrance to their Government against the occupation of their country by an Austrian army.

Executions.—One of the most prominent landmarks of human civilization is the mode of punishment ordained by judicial laws. Public executions are not acts of vengeance—they are at best but fatal necessities, intended more to admonish the survivors, than to torture the criminal. In general, they the remains of great barbarism not yet reformed; and they are found, even in that country where they are most frequent (England), to be sources of crime rather than its retributions or preventatives. The heart of him who returns from witnessing an execution, is rarely the better for the spectable.—*Lady Morgan.*

Caution to Gin-bibbing Wives.—The wife of a respectable baker in St. Martin's parish, was brought up to Bow-street, Wednesday, (Dec. 21) charged by the constables with creating a great deal of '*disordliness*' and uproar. Her husband, who was in attendance, said the charge was but too true.—"When he married her i'th' Kirk o'Scotland, he thought she was a dainty lassie, but she had turned out clean contrary—for the last three months, or there awa' she thought o'naething but trashty draps o'the gin bottle, and when she gat a drap too much she was quite unsonsie." The poor fellow went on to say that she had once already "ruined him right out by her drinking; and that, when he was from home, she would have his shop shut up in the middle of the day, whilst she and her sister, recently arrived from the land o' cakes, were taken "draps o'the bottle" above stairs. Other witnesses deposed, that when she had taken a drap too much she was in the habit of sallying forth into the street, and abusing every person who passed, to the great disquietude of the neighbourhood, &c.—The Magistrate spoke in terms of commiseration of the Husband's case, and ordered the wife to find securities for keeping the peace "towards all the King's subjects." But she had not been locked up more than three hours when the husband came forward and offered to become bound for her future good behaviour. His undertaking was accepted, and she was delivered to his care, with an instruction to him to keep the gin bottle out of her reach.—"Aweel, your Worship, I'll do what I can," he replied, "but I canna expect much guie sa lang's till o'the counter's at her command."

Heavy Storm.—The heavy storm on Friday night last, (Dec. 16) appears to have been general throughout the Western part of England, and in some places considerable damage has been done. Several houses has been completely flooded. It visited Bath an hour or two earlier. The shower of ice at Dartmouth included ragged pieces of 2 to 3 inches long; one actually measured 4½ inches. Among its effects in that neighbourhood were from 2,500 to 3,000 panes of glass broken.

At Battlebridge and neighbourhood, where the ground lies low, the effects of the flood, caused by the rain, were very extensive. The cellars of most of the houses were filled with water, and in some, before the inhabitants had risen from their beds, the water was a considerable height up stairs.

A man with a horse and cart missed his way on the overflooded road, in the neighbourhood of Henwell. After the water had subsided, he was found drowned.

A bridge across the Junction Navigation of the Aran and the Wey, near the Compasses, between Guildford and Horsham, was washed away by the flood on Monday, and a man who had been with cattle from Black water to Horsham, returning over the said bridge, was unfortunately drowned.

Several hundreds of sheep were drowned on the marshes of Sutton and Holbeach, on Sunday se'nnight, during the storm.

On Friday last between twelve and one o'clock at noon, during a tremendous storm of wind and rain, the mill of Mr. Samuel Willis, at Stanton, in Suffolk, was blown down.

Vitriol.—A countryman and his wife, near Perth, who were in the habit of dipping the eggs intended for market in a solution of vitriol, to whiten them and give them a fresh appearance, had a dispute a few days since, when the husband attempted to throw the bottle of vitrol at his wife. She intercepted it with her hands, by which the bottle was broken, and the contents thrown back in the face of the husband, who has been blind ever since, and will never, in all probability, recover the use of his eyes.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

South of Ireland.

Morning Chronicle, London, December 15, 1821.

We insert a letter received from a very respectable individual in the South of Ireland, explanatory of the causes of the distress in that part of the Empire, and more particularly of the manner in which the helpless condition of the cottagers has enabled the middle-men to throw on them all the ruinous consequences of the late fall of prices. We have here a realization of the old proverb, "the weakest goes to the wall." Landlord, middle-man, tithe proctor, and the clerical magistrate, to whom the tithe proctor is accountable, are all contending with the poor cottagers for their wretched potatoe meal, and the latter acting on the principle, that it is as good to be hanged as starved to death, are waging a war of despair against the former. The landlords may, as Mr. TIGHE has told us leave a proportion of rental in the hands of the tenantry greatly exceeding the proportion left in the hands of the tenantry in this island, for a reason which he elsewhere very naively states, namely, that they cannot *take from the tenants more than the tenants have to pay.* But this leaves the matter precisely where it was. The question is now, not so much what proportion of rental is left in the hands of the tenant, as what proportion of wretched food is left for his subsistence.

We are not of the number of those who wish to excite prejudices against landlords, and to cry out against absentees and middlemen. It is natural that the Government, arraigned as it now is in the face of Europe, should wish to turn attention, as much as possible, from its own folly and injustice. It is, however, the business of the Government to raise the character of the people by just laws, a proper administration of them, and proper institutions, in order that they may not be dependent on the caprice of this or that class of the community, but be able to take care of their own interests. Human nature is such, that no set of men are fit to be trusted with a guardianship of this nature over others. The Yankee and British Canadian avail themselves of their superiority to trample on the savage of the wilderness; the superior classes of Ireland, whose superiority over the ignorant and savage native race is equally decided, naturally feel as little compunction in abusing their power.

With respect to absentees, one of the grievances which the Government Press seems now disposed to lay great stress on, it happens singularly enough that the part of Ireland which is habitually the most tranquil, has fewest resident landlords. With respect to this class in general, Mr. WAKEFIELD says:—

"In regard to the management of absentee property, it is but doing justice to say, that I have seen some as well conducted as any other in the country. Mr. TIGHE thinks absentees in many instances the best landlords. . . . The truth is, there are abuses in either case, whether the landlord be a resident or an absentee. Some proprietors who live in England are as attentive to the interest of their tenants as many of those who reside in Ireland, and there are bad landlords in both classes. Are there not many *Buckeens*, a character to which I have alluded in my introductory remarks, among resident land-owners; and would not their absence be beneficial to their tenants, and even to the country?"

In the part of the country now the scene of disturbance, there is, we believe, no want of resident landlords. Mr. CURWEN speaks of "the number of gentlemen's seats" frequently in his view, and "especially in the neighbourhood of Limerick;" but as he observes, "the plenty which surrounded the deplorable hut, and the sumptuous display of other men's habitations within its view, did but aggravate the melancholy feelings inspired by this scene of human misery." It was this contrast, no doubt, which suggested to GOLDSMITH the well known lines on a people in every thing almost a contrast to the native Irish:—

> Though poor the peasant's hut, his feast tho' small,
> He sees his little lot the lot of all;
> Sees no contiguous palace rear its head
> To shame the meanness of his humble shed;
> No costly Lord the sumptuous banquet deal,
> To make him loath his vegetable meal.

It is not the multiplication of his oppressors, but protection from them that the Irishman requires. The sort of protection which is afforded him by the resident Gentry, may be understood from the following expressive account given by Mr. WAKEFIELD of a circumstance falling within his own observation, which led that Gentleman to feel proud of being an Englishman, but which ought to fill us with shame when we think that these things are the fruits of English ascendancy:—

"The poor are much neglected by the richer classes in this district; and I have been informed of many, and have seen some glaring instances of the tyranny and oppression to which they are subjected. I shall mention one. In the month of June, 1809, at the races of Carlow, I saw a poor man's cheek laid open by a stroke of a whip. He was standing in the midst of a crowd, near the winning post; the inhuman wretch who inflicted the wound was a Gentleman of some rank in the County, but his name, for many reasons, I shall not mention. The unhappy sufferer was standing in his way, and without requesting him to move, he struck him with less ceremony than an English Country Squire would a dog. But what astonished me even more than the deed, and which shews the difference between English and Irish feeling, was, that not a murmur was heard, nor a hand raised in disapprobation; but the surrounding spectators dispersed, running different ways like slaves terrified at the rod of their despot. I observed to a Gentleman, with whom I was in company, how different a feeling would have actuated the populace in England. There no man who lifts his hand unjustly, is sheltered by his rank. The by-standers are always ready to espouse the cause of the injured, and would themselves inflict summary punishment even on a Nobleman who should violate the laws of his country by such an aggression. "What!" replied my friend, "would a man then dare to strike his superior?" "Yes; and on his own estate, and in the midst of his tenantry." "Well, but twenty Magistrates of the county of Carlow are present. Will they not interpose, and redress this man?"—"Oh! no, they will get into no quarrel with——." The conversation dropped, and I never felt so proud of being an Englishman; the subject of a country where no man's poverty precludes him from finding an advocate—where every instance of cruelty excites the noblest feelings of the heart; and where the law affords the same protection to the poor and to the rich."

The circumstance of England being in a comparatively high state of improvement, and its gentry residing more in the country than those of most other kingdoms, has led to the idea that the improvement is the consequence of that residence. This we are very much inclined to doubt. It was well remarked by ADAM SMITH, that an orderly and industrious neighbourhood is frequently corrupted by a great man's taking up his residence in it. The Game Laws, for which such residence serves as a pretext, are one well-known cause of great demoralisation. Lasting and useful improvements seldom originate with Landholders, whose failures from the want of those habits, of rigid attention necessary to insure success, often serve rather to deter the peasant, and confirm him in his prejudices. Mr. ANDERSON, of Fermoy, a Scotsman of small means, who settled at Cork about 50 years ago, did more for the improvement of Ireland than all its Landholders put together. The great change in Scots Agriculture, which has made it the first in the world, was effected by a practical farmer, alive not many years ago, the late Mr. DAWSON. A few attempts had before been made by Gentlemen without any result.

"The farmers (says the able Author of the Beauties of Scotland) knew that though a rich man might throw away some money in forming a garden, adorning his pleasure ground, or introducing a new crop into some of his fields, he could suffer little by the expence, though the adventure should prove totally unprofitable; but they wisely considered themselves as in a very different situation. But when Mr. DAWSON, on the lands of which he became tenant, and for which he paid what was accounted a full rent, began to engage in this new career, the matter was considered in a different light. He was at first regarded as a rash young man who had imported a set of foreign notions, which in all probability would speedily bring him to ruin; and no practical farmer hesitated to predict this termination to his enterprise. At the same time, it was evident, that if he should succeed in his operations, his neighbours must speedily change their sentiments. Thus upon the success or failure of this gentleman in his projects as a farmer, did the fate for many years to come of the agriculture of Scotland depend".

He had to teach his workmen every operation,

"Ordinary ploughmen admitted his superiority in their art; but he was provoked to find that this superiority excited no emulation on their part to equal or excel him. He found that emulation exists only among equals; and that as practical farmers disregarded the fine crops of turnips, and even of grain reared by wealthy proprietors of land, so ordinary ploughmen did not feel themselves disgraced by their inferiority to a young farmer, who had received a literary, and afterwards an English education. It was nearly two years before Mr. DAWSON succeeded in training an expert ploughman; but he had no sooner done so than an eager emulation to excel in this art rapidly diffused itself among his other servants, and in the neighbourhood; so that he speedily obtained workman not inferior to himself."

Before this time the mass of the population of Scotland were in the greatest misery. The country, in short, was nearly what Ireland now is At one time the evil was charged to the account of absentees; at another to exorbitant rents. FLETCHER of Saltoun says,

"Were I to assign the principal and original source of our poverty, I should place it in the letting of our lands at so excessive a rate, as makes the tenant poorer even than his servant, whose wages he cannot pay. This makes the master have a troublesome and ill-paid rent, his lands not improved by inclosure or otherwise, but, for want of horses and oxen fit for labour, every where run out and abused. And though a gentleman of estate take a farm into his own hands, yet servants are

so unfaithful and lazy, and the country people such enemies of all manner of inclosure, that after having struggled with innumerable difficulties, he at last finds it impossible for him to alter the ordinary bad methods whilst the rest of the country continues in them."

"There is at this day in Scotland, says the same author (and be it remembered the time is only a century back), besides a great many poor families very meanly provided for by the church boxes, with others, who, by living upon bad food, fall into various diseases, two hundred thousand people begging from door to door. And though the number of them be perhaps double to what it was formerly, by reason of this present great distress, yet in all times there have been about one hundred thousand of those vagabonds, who have lived without any regard or subjection, either to the laws of the land, or even those of GOD and nature; fathers incestuously accompanying with their own daughters, the son with the mother, and the brother with the sister."

Is it supposed the landholders of the present day in Scotland are less disposed than those of times past to take as much rent as they can possibly get? Those who think so err most egregiously. The thing, fortunately, is governed by a very different principle from that of generosity on either side.

The country in Europe the most wretched after Ireland is Poland, and it so happens that the Nobility and Gentry are as much given to reside on their estates there as those of England are. In France, too, before the Revolution, ARTHUR YOUNG found the neighbourhood of great men always the worst in every respect:—

"In those 37 miles of country, he says, lying between the great Rivers Garonne, Dordonne, and Charente, and consequently in one of the best parts of France for markets, the quantity of waste land is surprising; it is, indeed, the predominant feature. Much of these wastes belonged to the prince de SOUBISE, who would not sell any part of them. Thus it is, whenever you stumble on a Grand Seigneur, even one who was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert. Go to their residence wherever it may be, and you would probably find them in the midst of a forest very well peopled with deer, wild boars, and wolves."

What Ireland wants is, the abolition of humiliating distinctions, a reform with respect to tithes and the revenue law, institutions for the improvement of the population, and a judicial administration suited to her situation. The system of Magistracy of England is unfit for Ireland. The instances mentioned by Mr. WAKEFIELD are a sufficient proof that the Gentry of Ireland will not do justice to the poor. An Institution like that of the Sheriffs of Scotland, men of liberal education exempt from the influence of local connections and local prejudices, would, we have no doubt, be found to answer much better. Justices of Peace have the same powers in Scotland which they have in England, but they have comparatively little to do there from the preference naturally given to a description of Magistrate in every respect so much superior. The salaries paid to this new description of Magistrates would form a small set off against their utility. But whatever this expence, it ought to be borne. The administration of justice is the first duty of a Government; and experience has sufficiently proved, that the Gentry and Clergy of the country are, generally speaking, unfit to be entrusted with it. It requires the strong controul of enlightened public opinion to render this description of Magistracy tolerable in a country; and public opinion is yet to form in Ireland.—

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman in the South of Ireland:—

Our disturbances, in my opinion, are to be attributed chiefly to the late calamitous paper system, combined with the war, by which the state of our farmers (called middle-men) and of our cottagers underwent a decided revolution. There was created such an unnatural encouragement for the cultivation of the soil, by the increased nominal or real value of lands, and the unprecedentedly rapid and profitable sale of agricultural produce, that in a few short years the very *working* farmer was metamorphosed into the petty Squire. The peace, and that indispensible act of Government, the limitation of paper issue, reversed the whole order of things; the middle-man (a character unknown at your side of the water) was unable to pay his landlord —the cottager was beggared.

Reductions, it is true, by the head landlord, equal to about one-third of his rent, soon after followed; and similar reductions, but no more (I speak in general), were also made to the wretched cottager by the middle-man. However, that these latter reductions are by no means adequate to the former made by the landlord, and that the whole burden falls, comparatively, upon the cottager, not upon the middle-man; I shall explain more clearly by figures. Let us say, then, that the

	Paid by middle-man to landlord.		Paid by cottager to middle-man.
War rents are equal to	£12		£18
Deduct reduction by landlord to middle-man	4	Same by middle-man to cottager	4
Leaves for the present rents	£8		£14

Now is it not obvious, from this incontrovertible statement, that although the middle-man (who, by the way, is virtually a beggar, until his former obligation or lease be cancelled) may still be enabled to live, the cottager must be destroyed? Such has been the consequence; and should we add to the foregoing causes the evil created by our clergy, in farming out their tithes to a race of harpies called *Proctors*, who in the very outset, extort the uttermost farthing from the cottager, and by indulging him with "*time*," as it is called, become his perpetual creditor, and oppress him beyond sufferance! We may reasonably infer that profound tranquility cannot be well expected to exist.

Ionian Eslands and Ireland.

Matters seem a little further advanced in the Ionian Islands than in Ireland; for while in the latter all the zeal and industry of the authorities have hitherto been able to throw no clear light on the disturbances raging there, in the former (if we are to believe the accounts from Zante), preparations for actual revolt have been made discovered, and 40 or 50,000 stand of arms(?) have been taken in the town, and *five individuals have already been hanged.*

The COURIER tells us however, than an individual has been arrested in Ireland, from whom *much valuable information* is expected, so that we shall soon probably be told of abundance of executions also in Ireland.

Oppression, retaliatory outrage, and vindictive punishment—when shall we hear of any thing but this melancholy sequence?

What results can we expect from the violation of the most sacred feelings of these Greek Islanders? It was as natural that they should sympathise with their suffering countrymen, as it is tyrannical in us, under the pretence of the powers conceded to us by the mockery of a Constitution which we imposed on them, to attempt to punish that sympathy. Revolt may be compressed for a time by a military force, and military executions, but the desire for it will only be increased by the severity. We may be assured that they will avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity to throw off a yoke, from which they were taught to expect as many advantages, but for which the recent ill judged measures have implanted in their breasts the strongest abhorrence. Such an opportunity must soon present itself. Their brethren in blood and religion have waged a long and hitherto successful war with their barbarous oppressors, and aided by the great power into whose arms we have driven them, they will soon stretch out a helping hand to the Ionians.

The present LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER may, for aught we know, be a man of distinguished military talents; but in every essential respect he seems a most unfit person to be placed over a people like the Greeks and a country which we hold by so feeble a tenure as Ionia. The Ionians, like the other Greeks, are lively and acute, sensible to kindness, but deeply sensible also to insults. Their character has the defects which long mis-government always gives. It should have been the business of their new Government to attach them by kindness, and to raise their moral character by the means which have always been successful in similar cases. These means were ably and forcibly pointed out to Sir T. MAITLAND by Colonel de BOSSET, on his arrival in the Islands, as our readers may see from some of the documents in the work lately published by that Officer. But a course the very opposite has been resorted to Instead of conciliation and attempts to improve, one measure of harshness and severity has constantly followed on the heels of another. The system followed is calculated only to produce hatred and discontent. It is as intolerable even to Englishmen as to Greeks; as is proved by the unparalleled number of resignations to which it has already given rise.

We would impress on Ministers in general, but more particularly on Lord BATHURST, the danger of inconsiderate harshness and unyielding severity. They who recur to severity are generally more guilty than those against whom it is directed. It will almost always be found, as has been forcibly observed by one who was familiar with the records of Criminal Courts, that when "they present us with the *outrageous crimes* of prisoners, they also exhibit what is much more shocking, the *legal murders of the Court.*" The same author observes, from this circumstances, that "the want of knowledge and of liberty, which gives occasion to the enactment of sanguinary laws, introduced carelessness into the forms of judicial proceedings, and injustice in the measure of legal evidence. Beyond all her other qualifications then (he continues), let knowledge be revered as an antidote to superstition, as a friend to civil liberty, and as the true philospher's stone, which in an arbitrary Government transmutes the rod of a Tyrant into the golden sceptre of a King, the father of his people."

We know no man who requires more to be impressed with this truth than Lord BATHURST; for we do not believe that any Minister at the head of our Colonial affairs was ever so unfortunate in his system and in his appointments. We wish we could say that the Ionian Islands are a solitary instance of misgoverment, or that Sir MAITLAND is the only unfortunate appointment. It so happens that at the present moment there is hardly a single colony which is not in a state of discontent, and some are even on the verge of rebellion. With respect to the Ionian

Islands, he was warned two years ago of what would happen. However he chose to say in his place in the House of Lords, that he highly approved of all that had been done there, and he must take the consequences. We trust, however, Parliament will consider this a subject deserving of its most serious attention. Certainly the erroneous policy which has been pursued must, if not redeemed by one very different, be attended with the most fatal consequences to the interests of the Empire. Is it nothing, for instance, that we should incur the lasting hatred of a maritime people like the Greeks, who, if they establish their independence (as they can hardly fail to do), will, from their position, have it so much in their power to annoy us?—*Morning Chronicle, Dec.* 14.

Letter from Paris.

Paris, Dec. 3, 1821.—The dreadful intelligence, which every post conveys from Ireland, both as it affects life and property, has made a deep impression here, particularly amongst the numerous Irish families. Appalling as are the evils, degrading as they feel such sanguinary excesses to the national character, they still have the conscientious assurance, that such a state of events is the fully matured result of that unnatural system of misrule under which the affairs of that ill-fated country have been administered since its connexion with Great Britain. And yet there exist Members of the British Cabinet who continue either so bigotted in their conceptions, or so blind to the calamities of the Empire as to resist with all the influence and energies of their station, the removal of that accursed system from which all the miseries of Ireland have flown!! The history of that kingdom is the mirror in which they can see, not darkly, the fruits of their dividing and coercive policy. Can they plead ignorance of the effects? Can they affect surprise at the same repeated scenes of the follies and crimes of misgovernment, working on the irritable and turbulent passions of a multitude, whom their own system first brutalized; and has now made almost ungovernable? So far back as the year 1816, on the memorable discussion of the Army Estimates, that great, humane and philosophic Statesman, Sir James Mackintosh, drew a portrait of Ireland, which would have long since attracted the attention of any Ministry not insensible to the dictates of humanity and policy. It may yet be productive of some advantage to my country, and I therefore, through THE MORNING CHRONICLE, solicit its re-publication. On the 28th of February, 1816, Sir James spoke as follows:—"I rejoice that my view of the subject does not now lead me into adverse discussion with the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel), whose eloquence has thrown so dreadful a light on the condition of Ireland. I honour the sincerity as much as I admire the talent which he has displayed. But he has said that of Ireland which cannot with truth be said of any great province of the most absolute monarchy in Europe. He has told us it is incapable of being ruled—I do not say by free, but by legal Government.—He justifies that part of the establishment on the principle that Ireland can only be held by military force. Even the state in which she is (nearly six years ago)—*a state of immorality and atrocity—a state without security for life or property—a state of disturbed and barbarous submission without respect for law or reverence for Government*, would be made worse (for it seems worse can exist in Ireland) if any attempt were made to rule that great and ancient member of the empire otherwise than by an army. Admitting the premises, the conclusion certainly follows. I do not now controvert the premises. A time must soon come for a solemn inquiry into the extent, the causes, and the remedy of these tremendous evils; till that time comes, it is certainly premature to make observations likely to excite discussion. But I cannot forbear from saying that I consider *the remains of the laws of proscription and persecution against the Irish people as the source of all the evil.* To that evil principle all the second causes enumerated by the Right Honourable Gentleman, may be clearly traced. The Popery Laws originally deprived Ireland of a Catholic Gentry: they deprived the people of natural leaders, whose authority might guide and check them. The persecution which destroyed the original gentry, necessarily reduced *the people to the manners and passions of a populace.* The Protestant gentry were a small and hostile body, which rather exasperated the hostility of the nation, than supplied the place of a native proprietory body.—Hence the evil so much complained of—*the want of competent Magistrates in Ireland.* That great evil may indeed be in part caused, or rather aggravated, by errors and faults of Administration. But the source of the evil is more remote. It is the great principle and peculiar excellence of our system of Justices of the Peace, that these magistrates are generally persons who are the natural objects of the respect of the people, who only add a legal stamp to their personal influence, and may be, with some truth, said to lend as much authority to the law, as they receive from it.

The Penal Code destroyed a similar body in Ireland, or perhaps rather prevented its information. The remnant of that bloody code, which still subsists in the form of disabilities, prevents the revival of such a gentry as are qualified to be Magistrates. It deters Catholics from being landowners, and it keeps up civil war between Protestant proprietors and that Catholic people, who would naturally be subject to their influence, as well as secured by their protection. No wonder that there should be absentees from a country where the law teaches the proprietor to dread his tenants as his enemies. It is no wonder that all the habits of intoxication, contraband distillation, and lawless ferocity should be found among a people who feel none of those sentiments towards law which the example and ascendant of their superiors would have silently inspired, *if that law had not sowed discord between them, and whose only teachers in morality and religion were only yesterday persecuted, and are still despised, where they are not dreaded by their Protestant masters.—Till this foul stain be effaced, there can be no beginning of good in Ireland.*" What a protrait; and how true to fact and circumstances is the philosophic induction. Is such a state to be the inheritance of the Irish people for ever? Are the scruples of Lords Liverpool, Eldon, and Sidmouth to render perpetual this drawback on the nation's strength and character? Shall they, as an able writer has observed, be allowed to make the mad attempt of rendering permanent a system which, while it degrades and exasperates the many, is dangerous even to the few, which contains the principle of self-destruction in its cruelty—*invidiosum, imbellum detesta bile caducum.*

Prize Bull.

We are enable to inform our agricultural readers, of the dimensions, weight, &c. of Mr. Thomas's 5 years old short-horned Bull (a Son of Mr Mason's celebrated Bull *Charles*) called *Charles the Second*, which was slaughtered at Chesterfield, in this county, on the 19th of Dec.—*Derby Mercury.*

DIMENSIONS.		Feet.	In.
Height—15 hands 3 inches	or	5	3
Girth (behind shoulder)		8	8
Ditto (before ditto, including bosom)		9	2
Ditto (round neck, behind ears)		3	11
Ditto of his foreleg (below knee)		0	8½
Ditto of hindleg (below hock)		0	9½
Length from front of shoulder to the root of his tail		6	4
Ditto from root of his horn to ditto		7	9
Ditto from his huggin (or hip bone) to ditto		2	1
Ditto from ditto to hock		3	5
Ditto of his horn		1	0
When standing quite straight, and on even ground, the distance between his hind and fore feet exactly the same as his height		5	3

WEIGHTS, &c.	*ts. ct. qs.*	*st. of* 14 *lbs.*	*st. of* 8*lbs.*	*scs.*	*lbs.*
Live weight	1 2 3	182	318½	127	8
Dead weight, (excluding of offal)	114	8	200	80	4
Inside fat (including 28lbs. of loose fat round the heart)	15	6	27	10	16
Hide and horns	10	11	18	7	11
Heart	0	10	1	2	
Head	2	3	3	7	
Tongue	1	0	1	6	
Feet	2	0	3	4	28 17
Liver, lights, &c.	3	1	5	3	
Blood, entrails, &c. (about 1-6th of live weight,	32	3	56	3	
	1 2 3	182 0	318 4	127	8

N. B.—This was the short-horned Bull which obtained the first premium given by the Board of Agriculture in London, last spring.

Tomb of Michael Angelo.—The tomb of Michael Angelo, in the Church of Santa Croce, was the first shrine that arrested the wandering steps of Vittorio Alfieri. What most fixes the attention to this monument is the name of *Michaele Angelo Bonarroti* inscribed on the base, and his bust upon the sarcophagus. Those recal the *Bacchus* of the Gallery, the *Day* of San Lorenzo, the *David* of the Palazzo Vecchio! and not only all that this Dante of sculpture has done, but *all* he left undone. These recal the patriot genius, who worked like a laborious mechanic to defend the walls of his native city against a foreign foe, and who, having remained there to its last gasp of freedom, fled never to return, in spite of all the reiterated offers that could tempt the cupidity of man and the pride of genius. Never did Florence, from the epoch of her slavery, behold one of the most glorious of her citizens, till she saw him stretched on his funeral bier! when those with whom his free spirit refused to associate, bore back his venerated remains to the city his name ennobled.

Canova.—Canova has vivacity, much general information, and consequently great conversational powers. His views of society are philosophical, and such as become a genius by no means confined to the art he practises. His appearance and address have all the simplicity of true talent and elevated sentiment; and he is as universally esteemed in his social relations, as he is admired for his art.—*Lady Morgan.*

Address

TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC IN BEHALF OF THE GREEKS.

Every favour calls forth the gratitude of a well regulated mind. But those chiefly who have taught the young idea how to shoot, and fostered the opening buds of intellect, deserve our heartfelt acknowledgements, as having cultivated for us the noblest attribute of man. These obligations, great as they are, when particular, do not lose their importance when extended to the benefits received from one people by another. And numerous, indeed, are the instances of a grateful return on the part of a whole people; so honourable to humanity. Often has it been the case, that when any signal favor was conferred by one nation on another these have ever received them in their own territories with kindness, voted them especial pivileges, and always marched foremost in their defence. And have we not greater obligations to the Greeks than were ever owed to any nation under Heaven? Whence are the arts derived which civilized mankind? Whence the models of Poetry, History and Philosophy—the noblest exercise of Imagination, Memory and Judgment? Whose are the writings which gave rise to all refined taste and all generous feelings? Who were they who led the way to Freedom? And where was her sacred flame first enkindled? I confidently answer—Greece—was that glorious country—the ancient Greeks—that illustrious people—ancestors of those whom we have abandoned to such unmerited neglect. And in the midst of all our benefactions can we continue to neglect them? Not to mention minor subscriptions, do we not subscribe most liberally every year for the promotion of Christianity among the savages, and if it be a blessing, shall we forget from whom we received it? For though some have wished to excite an interest in behalf of the Jews urging that they are the peculiar people to whom Revelation was first given; we cannot but know, that though they received the light from Heaven, they used their best efforts to extinguish it, whilst the ancestors of those, to whom, if we do not assist them, we shall be guilty of such black ingratitude, cherished and distributed it to all the world. Let us remember, too, that the same cruel spoilers have desolated by their rule both the pleasant places of Zion and the fair fields of Greece; have trodden down the Holy City and overturned the altars of Freedom in her birth-place. They have found the means of producing frequent famines, checking the fertility of lands where Nature offers to the slightest exertions an abundant supply.—Contemplating the progress of these barbarians over countries once the seat of the arts, and whose soil teemed with inexhaustible plenty, with truth may we exclaim, "the land was as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness."

For some time had the Greeks been recovering from their degraded state, and the knowledge of their ancient authors was become widely diffused, and their ancient spirit of course rapidly reviving, when unfortunately, before they were prepared, the revolt against their Turkish masters was precipitated. And now, for several months, have they been engaged in an unequal struggle which cannot now be said to be for liberty but for life, and Europe has looked tamely on, whilst her oppressed benefactors have been butchered by thousands in the capital, or have barely escaped to preserve a short lived independence in the fastnesses of the provinces. This wicked, this besotted indifference, when she is loudly called on by every feeling of generosity and gratitude, may be traced to two motives, one at least sufficiently dishonourable to the mutual jealousy of the Continental Monarchs; but still more to the deadly hatred borne by those who would fain check the progress of European Emancipation to the name of Liberty, and to any endeavours of the oppressed to throw off the yoke even in such a case, of which these demons must themselves confess the justice. But though our Government should countenance this crooked policy, not seeing that an establishment of the Greeks in their own rights would be the only means of preventing the ambitious views of Russia in that quarter by opposing to her a nation of freemen—let not the British public be wanting to themselves and to the common cause of all mankind—let a Committee be instantly formed to receive subscriptions, and communications opened with the Grecian Leaders—let plans for carrying on an united contest be considered by a Council of Officers, and stores provided under their direction. Many will, no doubt, readily go to superintend the execution of the plans, and if the subscription be large, which it cannot fail to be, many able disbanded veterans could also go, to whom might be entrusted the defence of forts in which stores were deposited. But let us not delay, for if we do all will be lost, and England never redeem her fame, so tarnished by the surrender of Parga. The fate of Parga is a dark and melancholy page in our annals. Could an atonement be made by blood, or purchased with money in procuring the regeneration of Greece, all-righteous justice imperiously requires it of us. From this alone, of the subscription once set on foot I should augur well; but I am also assured that this country is not lost to all sense of gratitude, but that every man, whose mind has been expanded by a liberal education, to whom it has given any delight to have approached the ancient fountains, who has been animated to deeds of praise, or deterred from the path of shame by many a great and memorable example, still living in the instructive pages of Grecian history, will cheerfully contribute to a cause which has for its object the freedom of those who are now proving themselves the not unworthy descendants of the most intellectual people which ever existed, now awakening from the sleep of ages, and bursting the bonds of that galling slavery which held their minds and bodies in like subjection.

Landsend. H.

The place from which I write will show the Editor, not only the wide circulation of *The Morning Chronicle*, but also that he has succeeded in inspiring other in the remotest parts of the empire with the same exalted sentiments for which his paper is so justly famed.

'Cold is the heart, fair Greece! that looks on thee,
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they love.'

To the Editor of the Glasgow Courier.

Sir,

Though not coinciding with you in your general politics, I have, in common with many who likewise differ with you upon these points, admired the warm and sincere feeling with which you have advocated the cause of the liberation of Greece. This is the cause of no party: it is the glorious and sacred cause of humanity and religion. In addressing you, at present, my only object is to bring your discussion, upon this question, to a practical benefit; and as a general subscription, in aid of the Greeks, has, under the happiest auspices, been now opened in London, I am much deceived in the estimate I have formed of our national character, if with the exertions of the Press, this "holy flame" is not communicated to this part of Scotland. As an earnest of my own feelings I now enclose 3*l.* 3*s.*, and if I should be disappointed in the expectation of a liberal subscription being opened, for the same purpose, in Glasgow, I request you will forward this sum to the Treasurer to be appointed for the London Fund, as the donation of an Anonymous Contributor.—I repeat, that this is not a question of party politics. It is simply, whether a Nation, professing the Christian Religion, and enjoying the blessing of civilization and refinement:—a Nation which has so nobly and so successfully exerted her whole energies in emancipating the African and converting the Heathen—should remain coldly indifferent to the fate of a whole Christian people who are bravely struggling to free themselves from the grinding and intolerant yoke of the bigotted and ferocious Mussulman, and to rescue the mouldered but still precious fountain, out of which modern ages have drawn their choicest treasures in letters, in science, and in art, from the rapacious and polluted hands of the stranger and the barbarian.

Glasgow, 5th Dec. 1821. —— A CITIZEN.

Pulpit Action.—The following description is from an orthodox and professional hand,—that of the Reverend Sydney Smith:—"A Clergyman clings to his velvet cushion with either hand; keeps his eyes rivetted upon his book; speaks of the ecstasies of joy and fear with a voice and a face which indicate neither; and pinions his body and soul into the same attitude of limb and thought. If, by mischance, his hand slip from its orthodox gripe of the velvet, he draws it back as from liquid brimstone or the caustic iron of the law, and atones for this indecorum by fresh inflexibity and more rigorous sameness."—"Why,"—(asks the descriptive Divine)—"why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? Why this holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Is sin to be taken from man, as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber? And from what possible perverseness of common sense are we all to look like field-preachers in Zembla, holy lumps of ice, numbed into quiescence and stagnation and mumbling?"

Hardened Offenders.—The excellent speech of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. in the House of Commons, on Wednesday the 23d of May, 1821, on the Bill for mitigating the severity of punishment in certain cases of Forgery, and the crimes connected therewith, has been just published. The following is an extract:

"In the course of my experience, I have found that the punishment of death has no terror upon a common thief; indeed, it is much more the subject of ridicule among them, than of serious deliberation, their common expressions among themselves used to be, 'such a one is to be twisted,' and now it is, 'such a one is to be top't.' The certain approach of an ignominious death does not seem to operate upon them, for after the warrant has come down for their execution, I have seen them treat it with levity. I once saw a man, for whom I had been concerned, the day before his execution, and on my offering him condolence, and expressing my sorrow at his situation, he replied, with an air of indifference, 'Players at bowls must expect rubbers.' Another man I heard say, 'it was only a kick and a struggle, and it was all over; and that if he was kept hanging more, than an hour, he should leave directions for an action against the Sheriff and others I have heard state, that 'they should kick Jack Ketch in their last moments.' I have seen some of the last separations with their friends, of persons about to be executed, where there was nothing of solemnity in it; and where it was more like parting for a country journey, than taking their last farewell. I heard one man say (in taking a glass of wine) to his companion, who was to suffer next morning, 'Well, here's luck.' The fate of one set of culprits, in some instances, has no effect even on those who are next to be reported. They play at ball, and pass their jokes, as if nothing was the matter."

Libraries for Mechanics and Seamen.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The subject we are about to introduce to the notice of our readers is of such immense importance, in our consideration, that we cannot better employ a portion of our Journal, than in the recommendation of establishments calculated to promote individual and national improvement, and, we may add, real rational glory.—In our publication of July 27, there appeared a letter, with which we had recently been favoured from New York, under the very appropriate signature of Franklin; in which the writer, most benevolently and most disinterestedly, recommends the adoption in Liverpool of Apprentices' Libraries, similar to those recently and pretty generally established in the United States, with the happiest present effects, and the most promising future results.

In order to preserve the connexion, we recommend the re-perusal of the letter of Franklin, and the observations with which we introduced the subject. Since the appearance of that communication, we have observed a very general disposition to promote an Apprentices' Library in this town; and all that is now wanting, is a respectable commencement, which cannot fail to be attended with the same good result that has been witnessed in America.

If it be true that the improvement of the heart and of the understanding go hand in hand, then is he the best patriot and philanthropist, who diffuses as widely as possible the advantage of education, which forms so characteristic a contrast between the present age and any which has preceded it.

"*Fas est ab hosti doceri*" is a maxim we recollect from childhood; and if it be permitted to learn from our *enemies*, surely we may, without degradation, profit by the example of our *friends*;—rivals no longer in the trade of war, but emulous only to excel each other in arts, sciences, manufactures, and every thing which distinguishes civilized man from the savage.

Before we proceed with the address of Mr. Mercein, we take this occasion to express our unmixed approbation of the plan of Marine Libraries, which have also been successfully introduced into the navy and merchant service of the United States. The NESTOR, and several others vessels lately in this port, are furnished with books for the express use of the crew; and we are informed, that one of the American first rates is provided with a library consisting of no less than 1500 volumes. The advantages likely to result from such establishments are obvious; nor can we conceive a more interesting spectacle than a group of seamen improving and enlivening their leisure hours with Cook's or Anson's Voyages, or other appropriate works. That seamen have much spare time, especially in fine weather, is notorious; and it has usually been the subject of regret, that they possess few of those resources which contribute to beguile our leisure hours on shore. We have conversed with many intelligent men on this subject; and the result of our inquiries is, that something akin to Castlereagh's plan, of digging holes and filling them up again, is resorted to at sea; to supersede that state of total idleness, which is alike incompatible with comfort or safety, particularly if there be any truth in the very homely adage, that "if th Devil finds a man idle, he generally contrives to help him to a job." Under these circumstances, reading, either singly or in groups, would certainly be a more useful and agreeable alternative with sailors, than combing each others' hair for hours together, scrubbing clean decks, or even playing at checkers.

We availed ourselves of the more disposable columns of a late KALEIDOSCOPE to detail, at great length, the proceedings of the late Liverpool meeting for promoting the moral and religious instruction of seamen. For the speeches we have to thank the LIVERPOOL COURIER, but the preface was written expressly for the KALEIDOSCOPE. The subject may be very justly considered as bearing considerable affinity to that to which we now solicit the attention of our readers, in the earnest hope that the example here held out for their imitation will ultimately be of importance, not only to our native town, but to the nation at large.

ADDRESS,

Delivered on the opening of the Apprentices' Library of the City of New York, on the 25th of November, 1821.

BY THOS. R. MERCEIN.

A MEMBER OF THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY.

"It is about thirty years since the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" was formed in this city. Its objects are among the noblest, the purest and the most commendable, that can actuate rational beings, sensible of their obligation to each other, their obligations to society, and their obligations to God.

Artificial divisions and distinctions in society must necessarily exist; different pursuits and various occupations naturally designate distinct departments in our social order, and they grow up and flourish in consonance with general happiness. Whilst these lines of discrimination remain, there must be a common bond, and a mutual sympathy between those who fall under the same distinction. Common interests, and similar vocations, create ties and attachments that are interwoven with the strongest feelings of the heart.

Human life is chequered by misfortunes and sufferings; and neither grade nor distinction is shielded from affliction. A vast portion of wretchedness escapes the eye of charity and the hand of relief, and its victims linger out the appointed space of existence in helpless penury and sorrow. The veil of obscurity covers them, and unseen and unheard they silently drop into the bosom of oblivion. Hence the importance of having a clear perception of relatives duties; of extending a guardian protection over those who are assimilated to us by a common feeling of fellowship, and whose appeals to charity are enforced by peculiar claims. There seems to be a moral propriety in each class of superintending the immediate concerns of the members of its distinct profession and pursuits, as well as of their widows and their orphans. Humanity, as well as labour, then has her divisions, and her discriminations become more specific and acute.

Such was the origin of our association. It rests on the broad basis of benevolence, and its bond of union and charity. To pour consolation into the bosom of affliction; to wipe away the tear of sorrow; to rescue and redeem the victims of despair in the cheerless hour of misfortune, have constituted its objects and its duties. On such a cause, Christianity will ever cast her benediction.

From the establishment of the Mechanics' Society in 1790 to 1810, its funds were gradually increased, and permanency given to its character: its members purchased an eligible situation, and erected a Public Hall for their meeting and other purposes. In 1810, the association realised great advantages from legislative patronage, in consequence of the friendly provisions contained in the charter for the incorporation of the Mechanics' Bank. These provisions enabled the Society to extinguish a debt, incurred in the erection of their Hall, and to fund a stable capital for future contingencies; it permitted them more liberally to relieve the distresses of indigent members, to extend aid to the widows of deceased associates, and to bestow charity on the children of those, whose means were slender and inadequate to their necessities.

The accumulation of their surplus funds, induced the society to enlarge the circle of their benevolent efforts, and to establish a public school for the gratuitous education of the children of deceased members, and for the offspring of such others, as from adversity were unable to defray the expenses of their education. This school is now in prosperous operation; a competent teacher is employed, and more than seventy children are instructed in all the useful branches of elementary education, under the superintendence of a standing committee of the Society.

It is impossible to grasp the immense advantages which may flow from the execution of this benevolent design. It is not for us to say how many useful members it may send into the ranks of society, or who might at some future day benefit and enlighten it, who would otherwise pursue the paths of ignorance and depravity, until vice had sealed their hearts against repentance, and prepared them for crimes and outrages of the most atrocious character. It is early education that opens to the young mind the peaceful paths of virtue and industry, and strews them with objects of lasting attraction.

A few months since, the flourishing condition of the Mechanics' Society induced its members to look beyond the mere benefit of elementary education, in the exercise of their charitable duties. The importance of enlarging the mind as it approaches to the period of manhood —the necessity of giving it correct views, and inspiring into it sound principles of thought and action, was forcibly perceived, and the project of establishing the Apprentices' Library ardently embraced.

Finding their resources incompatible with the accomplishment of a project of such magnitude, they made an appeal to a generous public, and it was answered in a spirit that sheds a lustre on the period of society in which we live: more than 4000 volumes, comprising a vast body of information on the most valuable and interesting subjects, were the fruits of the numerous donations received, and a suitable library-room immediately fitted up.

On this day, the 25th of November, the Apprentice's Library of the city of New York is to be opened; we have chosen to perform this ceremony, on an anniversary* consecrated by one of the most interesting

* The evacuation of this city on this day, 1783, by the British forces, consummated our glorious revolution. On this day our fellow citizens were restored, after a long and painful exile, to their altars and firesides; many, alas! to a melancholy survey of their family mansions prostrate in ashes. But all distressing reflections were for a moment absorbed in the achievement of a Revolution that secured the liberties and independence of our beloved country. No city nor state in the Union suffered so severely throughout the whole war as New York. Happily,

events in the history of our national freedom, and whose return is associated with recollections dear to every American bosom. In 1821 we have thought proper to blend its commemoration with circumstances calculated to exhibit the moral advancement of our metropolis, and to show the securities which we are planting around the fortress of Liberty, erected in the glorious and triumphant struggle of the revolution,

The free institutions of the United States rest on public opinion; while this is correct and enlightened, we have a perpetual guarantee for their prosperity and duration. A people will never submit to the subversion of their rights, nor will usurpers dare to invade them while the mass of the community are possessed of intelligence, and think and act for themselves. The general diffusion of light, both intellectual and moral, until its beams fall on every class of society, and cheer the retreat and asylum of the humble and obscure, shall prove an object of ardent devotion to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. As population increases and spreads, from the ocean to the mountains, and from the great lakes to the wilds of the Mississippi, let the march of education, literature and science, keep pace with the augmentation, adding new acquisitions to the great mass of general information. Ignorance and Despotism have shown their kindred qualites, and their indissoluble connection in every age; and Liberty has ever been most flourishing when the faculties of a nation expanded with moral and intellectual energy. The attention paid in the United States to early instruction, and the inculcation of correct habits in the morning of life; the increase of schools, seminaries, and useful associations to subserve the same grand ends, present to the world an unrivalled and glorious example, whose influence will yet reach the dark and distant quarters of the globe.

But the field is still wide, and the theatre of activity vast and boundless to our perception: as the city of New York increases in population, the number of those engaged in the useful arts will greatly multiply. Perhaps among no class of citizens is it more important to cultivate elementary education with assiduity, than among the different denominations of mechanics' apprentices. In large cities, where their employment and intercourse with the rest of the community are extensive and multifarious, and contracts and responsibilities are constantly entered into and incurred; capacity and knowledge to understand rights and detect errors, are necessarily connected with their welfare and prosperity. The importance and respectability of the large and increasing class of citizens, to the well-being of society; the responsible situations to which they may be called; the representative and official capacities, which they may find it necessary to assume, in a government like ours, render the acquisition of intelligence a subject of additional interest and regard.

To combine their efforts; to direct their measures to one common centre; to go forward in the prosecution of their benevolent design, should be the pride and boast of the Association. Nor should we stop in administering releif and aid to the humble descendants of our fellow-members; every incentive to a more advanced state of intellectual improvement, than is acquired in our public schools; every inducement to improve the leisure hours of early life, should be zealously attended to by this Society.

No institution, whose expences and establishment are confined to a similar compass, can be better calculated to impart lasting blessing than is the Apprentices' Library. While it will prove a source of rational and useful information, it will also prove a school of early ambition. Here may the young and ardent mind catch those incentives, which will endure through life, and direct every effort to the attainment of a high and laudable standing in society, - here will be caught those impressions, here will be gathered that early intelligence, here will be contracted those sound and commendable habits, that will mould the charecter, and elevate it to a standing, equally congenial to individual and general happiness.

To the constituted authorities of our State and City is this community highly indebted for their never-ceasing efforts to aid in every plan, that has for its object the improvement of their fellow-citizens. As the gaurdians of the welfare and public interest of this metropolis, it must be matter of gratulation to you, Gentlemen,* that an Institution which promises the most lasting blessings to the rising generation is this day established.

Remember, Gentlemen, that if we would preserve our city from that moral contagion, that stalks through many of the older cities of the world, like the wasting pestilence; if we would guard her from crimes and atrocities, and leave a glorious heritage to those who may come after us, we must look to the general effects of early education. The example set before us by our sister cities, Boston and Philadelphia, are calculated to inspire us with generous emulation. In the former city an Apprentices' Library has been opened, and more than 600 apprentices are now receiving books; in the latter city, no less then 1000 apprentices have applied for books within a few months after its establishment. In the city of New-York, more than three thousand children are receiving daily instruction at our different free-school establishments; and to these institutions we may add that lately instituted by the Mechanics' Society. Surely, Gentlemen, with me you will say, Here are causes of heartfelt rejoicing; here are the precursors of national greatness, and national glory; for it is to the great body of the people we must look, to form an estimate of those moral resources which constitute the grandeur of empires.

You, children of the Mechanics' School, are placed under our peculiar care and attention; and it is our design to make you esteemed, respected, and happy. It is the wish of the Society to educate you in the paths of virtue, morality, and religion; to cherish every spark of genius in your young minds, to develope the talents and faculties you possess, and rear you up to be useful to yourselves, and an ornament to the public. It depends on your sobriety, your industry, and your dutiful behaviour, whether you be loved and respected in the world, or whether you will be the scorn of mankind, and the disgrace and reproach of this Association. Let me conjure you to improve your days, as they glide over you; they are golden moments, which never pass to return. Let me conjure you to pursue your studies with diligence and with zeal—to be pure in all your actions, sincere and frank in all your communications, and thus will you secure the approbation of the good and the wise, and grow up in the esteem and respect of the community: then will heaven pour down her blessings upon you, and light up your sorrows with the smiles of eternal consolation.

To you, apprentices, I may speak in a different language. You have arrived at that period in life. When the importance of time, when the importance of character, when the importance of useful and solid acquirements, beyond the circle of your ordinary avocations, can be duly appreciated—before you, are some of the most exalted and illustrious examples of greatness, that have ever added worth and dignity to the human character. Franklin, and Rittenhouse, and Godfrey, and Fulton, emerged from the mechanical ranks, to a sphere of usefulness, fame, and honour; and to the latest ages of the world will be hailed as the benefactors of the human family. Who can tell how many Franklins may be among you? Who can tell how many Rittenhouses, how many Godfreys, how many Fultons may yet spring from the institution this day opened! Your opportunities are great and liberal. The life of Franklin will tell you with what privations he struggled in early life; how his young and daring ambition ascended the rough and forbidding steps of knowledge, until he attained the summit of celebrity where the sun of glory never sets; and yet Benjamin Franklin, in his younger days, deemed a single volume of the Spectator, obtained by accident, as a golden prize. You, young candidates for honourable distinction, can now repair to a library, various, extensive, and inviting, and on you the fault and reproach must rest, if your opportunities are not sedulously and judiciously employed. Cherish, I beseech you, a deep-rooted abhorrence of the alluring but fatal paths of vice and dissipation. You there gather the poisonous leaves of Upas, and not the laurel of renown. Industry, ardour, sobriety, and perseverance in your different pursuits, will lead to successful competition in the world; this will enable you to be useful in your generation, and in old age, to look back with delight on the bright season of your youthful days, when the foundation of your prosperity was securely laid.

Wealth, and the field of mechanical science, are before you. New combinations and new discoveries are constantly developed in the useful arts; and application, and the fervour of genius, may yet lead you to iventions valuable and important in the history of man. Remember too, that those who now watch over you, will, ere long, be removed from the theatre of active existence. Prepare, then, and prepare with fidelity, to fill their places at a future day. Prepare to occupy their stations in private and public life, to which you may be called. Forget not that you live under a free government, whose honours and offices are equally open to all; and while you learn to appreciate its blessings, you may one day, like Franklin and Rittenhouse, be called on to put on the patriot's armour, and nobly and fearlessly to contend in defence of civil and religious freedom.

A word to this respectable audience, and I have done. Already are we indebted, to an intelligent and generous public; already has the expression of general philanthropy been seen and felt by this infant institution; already are its immediate supporters called upon to acknowledge, with grateful sensations, repeated tributes of liberality and

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few or no traces of devastation now remain; stately buildings and magnificent edifices have arisen on the ashes of desolation; recollected only by the survivors of the war of independence. To perpetuate the memory of a day so important in the annals of this city, is the origin of its anniversary celebration; and this distinguished day has been selected to found an INSTITUTION, which, under the smiles of Providence, and the fostering care of the *Mechanics' Society*, will prove of incalculable benefit to the improvement, morals, and character of *Apprentices*.

* His Honour the Mayor, and the Members of the Honourable Common Council.

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munificence. Permit me to say, that they have not been bestowed in vain. They have gone for to advance a design that is deeply connected with the promotion of general happiness. Let us not then forget that, in a community like this, the sources of benevolence are never exhausted: and while much has been performed, much yet remains to be executed.

While our city flourishes, and holds on her course to a grand and magnificent destiny, the objects of public regard will be increased, and the faithful phalanx of the good and the virtuous, of the ardent and the humane, will be extended.

Is there any among us, whose heart will faint, or whose zeal will be extinguished at the accumulation of new and untried duties? Are there any whose hearts will cease to beat warmly and constantly at the demand of new sacrifices and new devotions? No! one spirit and one feeling glows among us—In the same sublime cause our exertions will be united; in the same sublime cause our triumph will be recorded!

Fernando Po—Slave Trade..

From the Fifty-first, or last Number of the Quarterly Review.

In that part of the Gulph of Guinea generally known by the name of the bight of Biafra, are situated four islands at equal distances from each other, extending in a straight line to the south-west; their names, beginning at the northernmost and nearest to the African coast, are Fermando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas's, and Annabon. The last three belong to Portugal, and are peopled by a sort of half-cast Portuguese and negroes; the first and largest are destitute of Europeans, and inhabited by a peculiar race, differing in manners, language, and features not less from the other islanders, than from the negroes on the neighbouring continent. It was among the numerous discoveries made by the Portuguese towards the end of the fifteenth centnry; and from its beautiful appearance, received, from Fernao de Po the discoverer, the name of Ilha de Formosa; this name, however, it soon lost, and, for the last three centuries, has been known only by that of Fernando Po. The Portuguese built a fort on this island, but for some reason or other shortly quitted it altogether; and, about the middle of the last century, exchanged it with the Spaniards for the small island of Trinidad, situated about 500 miles from the coast of Brazil, opposite to the bay of Espirito Santo.

The new possessors attempted to form a settlement upon it, but very soon abandoned the design and the island together, alleging as a reason, the ferocity of the natives. Since that period, so rare has been even the casual visit of any European vessel, that the present generation of islanders had never seen one till the PHEASANT sloop of war made her appearance there in the beginning of the present year; when Capt. Kelly was visited by a man of colour, a native of Martinique, who called himself Tom Dixon, but was certainly not a Frenchman. This man appeared to be about forty years of age, thirty of which he had passed upon the island. He had sailed from Philadelphia as a boy, in the MARY, Capt. Anderson, for the River Bouni, to trade for palm oil, and on the homeward voyage was wrecked on the iron bound coast of Fernando Po; of twelve seamen, five only were saved, and of these he was the sole survivor, the rest having died several years ago. His language was that of the natives, mixed with a few words of French and English. Captain Kelly offered to take him from the Island, but this he declined, as he had two wives and a family of children, and lived happily among them. From this person Capt. Kelly expected to obtain much information respecting the inhabitants and the state of the island, but he did not make his appearance a second time; being probably afraid lest he should be discovered and claimed as an Englishman: or, perhaps prevented by the natives, from an impression that he who was able to converse in some degree with the strangers, would get more than his share of knives and other articles, which were given in exchange for poultry, yams, and other species of provisions.

The appearance of the island is extremely beautiful: its length from north to south is about 30 miles, and its breadth about 20. Two high peaked mountains (one of them remarkably so), the black sand on the beach, and the scoriæ and other substances which had evidently undergone the action of fire, denote it to be of volcanic origin. From the northern extremity the land rises, in gradual slope, to a ridge of hills which connects the two peaked mountains; and the whole surface of the slope is covered with a forest of trees of the most luxuriant growth. Beyond this region of wood, the crests of the hills and the sides of the mountains as far up as about one third of their height, appeared to be generally in a state of cultivation; on the summits of these hills stand the towns and villages of the natives. The houses are of wicker work, all nearly of the same size and plan; they are built round an open area, and each is surrounded with a railed fence or enclosure, within which their cattle are shut up at night. The means of subsistence must be abundant, as the price of a sheep or goat was a common knife, of the value of three-pence; and a piece of iron hoop, a couple of inches in length, would purchase two or three of their finest fowls.

Capt. Kelly decribes the inhabitants as a fine race of people; they are, he says, of a middle stature, with limbs well formed, muscular and active; their countenances very peculiar, the general contour of the face being that of a square with the angles rounded off, the nose, the lips, and the quick piercing eye, approaching much nearer to the European than the African features, they have woolly hair, which being twisted and daubed with red clay behind, appears like strings of candles dangling from their heads. This decoration was common to both sexes. Like most savages, they wear round their necks, wrists, ankles, and loins, the vertebræ of snakes, the skulls and jawbones of monkeys and other wild animals, and strings of shells of various colours. The hue of the skin was evidently black; but they were all so completely covered with a reddish clay and palm oil, and their faces so besmeared with the fine pulverized yellow ochre, as to give them the appearance of mulattoes. The only mark of distinction observed amongst them, was that of a hat and feather worn by one person, which seemed to point him out as a chief or superior. No other clothing was in use than a straw hat, with a pair of ram's horns in front, for the men, and a fringe of a certain species of rush, about nine inches long, or of leaves from the nearest tree, tied round the lions of married people of both sexes; the unmarried seemed to neglect all clothing, and went about in a state of perfect nudity.—'The most pure virgin,' says Capt. Kelly, 'appeared as unconscious of indecency, and as free from insult, by the exposure of her person, as she would have been in European countries, under the protecting shield of the vestment of a convent.' The use of intoxicating liquors, and of the tobacco leaf, appeared to be equally unknown to them. The unfermented juice of the palm tree, the purest streams of water, the vegetable products of the island, with the domestic animals, sheep, goats, and fowls, afforded them plenty of subsistence; the chief article, however, of their food was the yam, which Capt. Kelly describes as being of a finer flavour than any he had ever tasted elsewhere. The Spaniards affect to consider these Islanders a 'ferocious' people; Capt. Kelly, on the contrary, found them a kind, good-humoured, and inoffensive race; and, during his stay among them, had not, he says, the least occasion to conclude that they were either treacherous or vindictive.

The language of the people was not less different, as we have said from that of the continental negroes, than their manners and appearance; for although the PHEASANT was provided with interpreters for the whole line of coast, from Sierra Leone to Calabar, not one of them understood a single syllable that they uttered. Neither did it appear that the superstitious veneration of the fetish, so universal along the coast of Africa was at all known to the natives of Fernando Po.

Numberless little streams were trickling down the sides of the hills into a noble bay on the north-west side of the island; besides three very considerable rivers, one at each extremity, and the third about the middle of the bay; at all of which, ships may water with the utmost facility. A small island covered with wood (which may be procured here in any quantity), and inhabited by about a hundred families, who subsist by fishing, affords shelter to that part of the bay within it. Though the thermometer of Fahrenheit rose to 86° in the afternoon, the land and sea breezes gave to the temperature a freshness quite unknown on the adjacent coast. And as a proof of the goodness of the climate, it may be observed that no appearance of those loathsome diseases, elephantiasis, scrophula, guinea-worm, hydrocele, &c. to which the negroes are so subject, was perceptible among the many hundreds who crowded to the coast on the occasion of this visit.

To the bay, round which the country rises in a grand and beautiful amphitheatre, Capt. Kelly gave the name of George's Bay. 'Next to the Bay of Naples (he says) I know of no place more capable of being converted to a finished picture by the hand of art and industry than this; let only the immense forest on the slope give place to cultivated plantations of sugar canes, the brows of the hills be studded with coffee trees, and a town, of sufficient importance to form the capital of the island, be built on the rising ground near the east angle of the bay, where a river would flow beneath it, navigable for boats drawing seven and eight feet of water; and Fernando Po would far surpass any of the Islands of the British possessions in the West Indies.'

We have been induced to give this brief sketch of an island which, though so near home, has not, to our knowledge, ever been described, chiefly because it is considered by Capt. Kelly as a most eligible spot for employing the captured negroes instead of sending them a long voyage of six or eight weeks to Sierra Leone; for checking, and probably destroying, the present abominable traffic of slaves in the neighbourhood of the equator; and for establishing a legitimate trade with the interior of Africa, through the channels of the numerous navigable rivers falling into the Gulph of Guinea, and the Bights of Benin and Biafra, as the New Calabar, Bonni, Cross River, Old Calabar, and the Rio del Rey; the Cameroons, St. Benito, D'Angra, and

XUM

Gabon; all of which would then not only become sources of wealth to Great Britain, but the connection, to which they would lead, might be the means of facilitating the introduction of Christianity and civilization among the much injured and long depressed natives of this part of Africa.

The Slave Trade.—That this scourge of humanity has nothing abated, but on the countrary, that its atrocities have greatly increased, since we abolished the trade, and more particularly since the conclusion of the late war, the papers laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament too clearly demonstrate. It was undoubtedly to be expected that, when England had withdrawn herself from this odious traffic, the most afflicting branch of which (the middle passage) she had previously mitigated by salutary regulations, the avaricious and unprincipled of all nations would rush in to fill up the void which she had made; but after the sovereign Powers of Europe had by their plenipotentiaries, solemnly declared the Slave Trade to be 'the degradation of Europe, and the scourge of humanity;'—when, in consequence of this unanimous reprobation, it had been settled by solemn treaties that, at the expiration of the indulgence granted to Spain and Portugal, to trade for a certain limited time and within a limited space, it should wholly cease; it could hardly be anticipated, and it is not a little mortifying to find, that those very powers, to whom the indulgence was thus extended, should dare, in open violation of those treaties, to abuse that indulgence, not only by giving all possible encouragement to their own subjects, but by allowing foreigners to fit out in their own ports, and to assume their own flags, the more conveniently to carry on this detestable traffic, with all the aggravated horrors of which it is capable.—And these powers have violated their solemn pledges, after two of them had received 700,000*l.* (the King of Spain 400,000*l.*—the King of Portugal 300,000*l.*) of our money, as compensation for the abolition of this detestable traffic in human flesh.

What then, it will be asked, is to be done?—It is difficult to answer satisfactorily; but we presume to think, that, after the anathema pronounced by the combined Sovereigns of Europe against the trade, it is incumbent upon them to do, what they have full power to do,—namely, *to declare it piracy*; for although it was agreed by the Plenipotentiaries that 'the determining of the period when the trade is to cease universally, must be a subject of of negociation between the powers,' yet it was also declared to 'be understood that no proper means of securing its attainment, and of accelerating its progress, were to be neglected; and that the engagement, thus reciprocally contracted between the respective Sovereigns, cannot be considered as fulfilled until the period when complete success has crowned their united efforts.' We think then, that, as six years and a half have passed since the combined Sovereigns made their public declaration, the success of which, instead of being 'complete' has been entirely 'negative,' they are bound in honour and conscience to take some further steps; and we know of none so likely to be efficient as the one we have suggested: for as the American Committee justly observe, 'the detestable crime of kidnapping the unoffending inh bitants of one country, and chaining them to slavery in another, is marked with all the atrocity of piracy.' As such, therefore, it ought to be stigamatized and rendered punishable.'

As we have our doubts, however, whether any further steps will be speedily taken by the Sovereigns of Europe, and are pretty well satisfied in the mean time that the onus of thwarting its progress will continue to be laid upon England, we must end as we began, with strongly recommending the purchase from the natives of the little island in the bay of Fernando Po, described in the early part of this Article. At this secure and healthy anchorage the ships of the squadron might conveniently replenish their wood, water, and provisions, all of which the great island is capable of supplying in the utmost abundance. A small class of vessels attached to the ships of war might, at all seasons, reconnoitre the several rivers, and return with information in forty-eight hours from the most distant of them—thus keeping up a kind of moral blockade, which, if rigidly pursued, would, at no remote period, have the effect of a legal one.

German Etiquette.—In her instructive Memoirs, the Margravine of Bareith gives a fine specimen of the sort of stuff which so much occupies the attention of the German Courts. The Margravine (who was sister to Frederick, called the Great, of Prussia) was to have an interview with the Empress of the Russias, and endless were the disputes respecting the arrangement of this mighty business. The Margavine finally demanded, in the first place, to be received at the foot of the stairs by the Empress's Court: secondly, that the Empress should meet her before the door of her bed-chamber: and thirdly, that she should be allowed an elbow chair! The Ministers of State were consulted on this conciliating proposal; and after a great deal of difficulty, the Empress acceded to the two first demands; but the *elbow* chair—that was too much to grant; so the happy expedient was hit upon, that the mighty Empress should have a very small *elbow* chair, and the somewhat less mighty Margravine a seat with a *large back* to it!—These, we presume, are not among the "fantastic tricks that make the angels *weep*."

Interesting Story.

(*New York Commercial Advertiser, November* 28, 1821.)

Lately, at his lonely hovel among the hills, 12 miles S. E. from Harrisburgh (Penn.), died, Mr.——Wilson, who for many years endeavoured to be a solitary recluse from the society of men, except as far as was necessary for his support. His retirement was principally occasioned by the melancholy manner of the death of his sister, by which his reason was partially affected. She had been condemned to die near Philadelphia, for a crime committed in the hope of concealing her shame from the world, and the day of her execution was appointed. In the mean time, her brother used his utmost means to obtain her pardon from the Governor---he had succeeded---and his horse bled and foamed as he spurred him homeward; but an unpropitious rain had swelled the streams; he was compelled to pace the bank with bursting brain, and gaze upon the rushing waters that threatened to blast his only hope! At the earliest moment that a ford was practicable, he dashed through, and arrived at the place of execution just in time to see the last struggles of his sister! This was the fatal blow. He retired into the hills of Dauphin county—employed himself in making grind-stones---was very exact in his accounts, but observed frequently to be estranged---and one morning was found dead by a few of the neighbours, who had left him the evening previous in health.

In our last we published some particulars respecting the death of a Mr. Wilson, who died near Harrisburgh. Since that we have been furnished with a small pamphlet, by a friend, containing the confession of his sister, Elizabeth Wilson, from which we extract the following:—

Borough of Chester, January 5, 1786.—On the 2d instant was executed here, pursuant to her sentence, Elizabeth Wilson, charged with murder of her twin illigitimate infants, on the 12th of October 1784.

As the case of this woman is of a singular nature, it has engrossed the public attention, and as there are various reports circulating respecting her, the following narrative, drawn up at the request of a person unconnected with her may be acceptable at this time:

——"It was some time after she was sentenced, before she could be prevailed upon to make a discovery of the person that committed the horrid murder. She was very desirous of seeing her younger brother. When he came to visit her, she proposed to him the making a real discovery of the truth; he refused hearing it, untill he had called several persons of character as witnesses."—*Pamphlet, p* 1.

* * * * "January the 3d, the morning of her execution, she was again visited by one of the before-mentioned ministers, and others serious persons, who spent some time with her in religious exercises."—*P.* 4.

When informed there was no respite for her, and was desired to prepare for death, she received the awful summons with a considerable degree of composure; and after a short space said, "she did not expect to live." Hearing that her brother was gone in haste to Philadelphia, she was much moved, and said, "My poor brother is gone to Philadelphia with an aching heart—he has been concerned about me; kind and tender to me: I hope the Lord will reward him for all his care."

The execution was prolonged to give time for her brother's return from Philadelphia.

The moment before she was turned off, the Sheriff asked her if with her dying breath she sealed the confession she had made. When she understood who had spoke to her, she moved her hand and said "I do, for it is the truth;" and in a moment was turned off, and quickly left the world, in exchange, we hope, for a better.

Her brother came in all haste from Philadelphia, with a respite or letter from the Honourable the President and Council, to delay the execution; but through unexpected and unavoidable hindrances on the road did not arrive until TWENTY-THREE MINUTES after the solemn scene was closed. When he came with the respite in his hand, he saw his sister irrecoverably gone, beheld her motionless, and sunk in death.

He took her body home, and some efforts were made to restore her to life, but in vain. The day following she was decently interred, and a large number of respectable people attended her funeral. The exercise was solemn; a deep concern was conspicuous on the face of many, if not all that were present.

Thus ended the life of Elizabeth Wilson, in the 27th year of her age; innocent, we believe, of the crime for which she suffered.

EUROPE DEATH.

On the evening of the 3d of December, at Buckingham, Mr. Benjamin Kirby, baker. He was attending a missionary prayer-meeting, and was engaged in the very act of addressing the Divine Being, when he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

Indian News.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE of the 13th of May came in by yesterday's Dawk. It is remarkable enough that no allusion whatever is made in it to any Express being sent from Bombay to this place, nor to intelligence of any description being received from Persia on the subject of Captain Willock's demanding passports, or taking his departure from Teheran. Yet that such an Express and such information has reached this Presidency there can be no doubt, What we are to infer from this we know not, beyond the simple conclusion that there are certain reasons existing at Bombay for confining the knowledge of the affair to the proper authorities; and if such reason exists there, we do not see why they might not have their share of influence here also. Time, however, which explains greater mysteries, will by and by unravel this little one, and we can wait patiently till it is solved.

The MADRAS COURIER of the 21st came in yesterday also, and we have made some Extracts of the Local News from its columns. The following are from Letters of Correspondents:—

Benares, May 26, 1822.—The 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry marched into Cantonments on the morning of the 13th instant; and Colonel Clark's Detachment will be here to-morrow morning, when it is to be wished we may be blest with a little peace and quietness, at any rate until the cold weather; for these are not the months best adapted for moving about. Altogether, however, the weather has been pretty favorable; the wind has only been two days really hot, and has blown more continually from the East than it has ever been known to have done before. In addition to this, the air has been kept cool by frequent Northwesters, which has proved a very refreshing relief from the excessive heat generally to be expected at this season of the year. At Chunar a few cases of Cholera have lately occurred, but to no great extent, and also rather mild in its progress.

Benares, May 27, 1822.—Colonel Clarke's Detachment returned into Cantonments this morning. The weather is extremely hot and oppressive: a Northwester a few nights back has served in some measure to cool us a little; all our daily winds are from the North East, which the old hands say is very strange.

Madras, May 21, 1822.—There is little of local news to detain us.—His Majesty's Colonial Brig WELLINGTON, Captain Trewyen, arrived in the Roads early yesterday morning, having on board that distinguished and gallant Officer, Sir EDWARD BARNES, late Governor of Ceylon. His EXCELLENCY landed under all the honors due to his rank and station, and immediately proceeded to the Gardens of HENRY BYRNE, Esq. where he will reside during his sojourn at the Presidency.

Our land wind season commenced on Wednesday, but hitherto the weather has not been unseasonably hot. At times, however, it has blown with considerable violence from the westward. No rain has fallen at present in the vicinity of the Presidency, but from the cloudy state of the atmosphere we are led to hope for an early and abundant supply.

The surf has been uncommonly high for the last two days, and on Sunday one of the Massoolah Boats was upset by a violent surge, by which unfortunate accident two of the boatmen were drowned. There have been strong indications of a gale in the south-east quarter for some days past, but they have passed over.

Letters from the Cape of the 17th of March, mention the safe arrival in Table Bay of the Ships COMMODORE HAYES, and ELIZA, which sailed from this Port in January last. The Passengers of both Ships were well. The latter Vessel was put into Quarantine, in consequence of some cases of the Epidemic Cholera having occurred whilst the Ship lay in the Madras Roads. Not a case happened at Sea, but the good people at the Cape having decided that the disease was infectious, they thought it best to be on the safe side; and accordingly no person was allowed to land from the ELIZA. She was watered and victualled, and then continued her voyage without further communication.

The BOYNE, from Calcutta the 1st of December, was spoken with at Sea by a Whaler on the 6th of January, in Lat. 35° 55' S. and Long. 55° 15' E. so that she must have made an uncommonly quick passage.

The GANGES has not yet made her appearance.

The outward bound Ships NANCY and GOLCONDA may be hourly expected, as they were preparing to drop down from Gravesend when the MELLISH sailed. They would probably leave the Downs between the 10th and 20th of January.

Several Ships have lately arrived from the Gulph, by which a great number of very fine Horses have been brought to this Presidency.

We feel the most lively satisfaction in having an opportunity of giving publicity to the following Correspondence, as being a highly honorable testimony to the conduct of a Gentleman, who we know to be as estimable in private and social life, as he is distinguished for a combination of those happy qualities which constitute the genuine English Sailor, and which are at once the pride and the boast of our Country.

To Captain William Rolfe, Commanding the Belle Alliance.

DEAR SIR,

The voyage being accomplished with so much satisfaction to all the Passengers on board of your Ship, we beg leave to return you our most sincere and grateful thanks for the very obliging attention, and kind and liberal treatment, which we have experienced from you and all the Officers of the Ship during the Passage—and with every wish for your future success in life,

We remain, Dear Sir, Your sincere Friends,

James Hackett, Captain Shawe, Robert Limond, Stephen Prescott, Thomas Blast, James Killie, Henry Dowden, William Neave, George Gough, Andrew Dyce, Hugh Hickey, Frederick B. Doveton, John Reddyll, William Stokes, Henry Stone, Hugh Boscawen, John George, William Robertson Smyth, David George.—*May* 6, 1822.

REPLY.

To the Passengers of the Ship La Belle Alliance.

DEAR SIRS,

Nothing can be more satisfactory to me than to receive the cordial expression of favorable sentiments from those to whom I feel I am so much indebted for a social and uninterruptedly happy voyage from our Native Country—I sincerely hope that the period is not far distant when all of you may revisit it. Believe me with sincere friendship, Your obedient Servant,

WM. ROLFE.

Calcutta, June 3, 1822.—It is rumoured that Sir DYSONR MARSHALL, K. C. B. has been appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors to act as Provisional Commander in Chief, in the event of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS leaving India, previously to the arrival of his Lordship's successor.

Major General LEWIS THOMAS, C. B. is appointed to the command of the 1st Division of the Field Army.

We understand that the LADY NUGENT has suffered so materially in the late gale, that she is likely to be wholly condemned and abandoned to the underwriters. The weather she encountered was truly dreadful. Whilst running under close reefed topsails before a severe gale from the west, on the morning, we believe, of the 17th ultimo, she was all at once taken aback by a tremendous blast from the east, and every stitch of sail torn to tatters. From this time for eight and forty hours the hurricane continued unabated from all points of the compass; the sea rolling top-mast high, and every moment washing clean over her. Her rudder was soon broken in two: her deck separated from the under timbers, her spars, booms, and boats washed overboard, and her bulk heads knocked down. She was more than once struck so powerfully by the sea that she lay immoveable in the water for sometime, so that every soul on board thought she was just going down, and lost she would certainly have been, but for the skill and intrepidity of the Captain and Officers,

aided by the unweared exertions of an excellent crew, under most disheartening circumstances of privation and danger. The pumps were kept constantly going; the duty was taken by reliefs of ten men, who were absolutely bound to the pumps to prevent their being washed overboard. During the whole of this time the only provisions they had was a little raw junk, and biscuit and liquor, as all was battened down. Their courage and meritorious exertions were however crowned with success. After a terrible struggle they succeeded in steering the Vessel into Balasore Roads with the assistance of an anchor and cable to act as a rudder; and Crew had the satisfied to find their assertion in the height of the storm "that the LADY NUGENT should be no coffin for them," prove happily true.—*John Bull.*

Use of Images.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Of the various proposals made by Roman Catholics through your Journal, I certainly think none so liable to objection as that contained in a Letter published on the 28th instant. The writer, without any apparent sound reasoning, advises the discontinuance of Images, because there is a "similarity of the sight exhibited at the festivals of the Natives;" this comparison, so novel, peculiarly belongs to minds imbued with notions of reform as inconsistent as they are absurd.

After expressing surprize at the sight of an Image of the Virgin, which was no doubt ugly enough to his refined imagination, your Correspondent admits, that such things are "incentives to devotion in minds requiring a stimulus." Now, he cannot but be aware, that a stimulus *is* actually requisite, to effect that very purpose among the lower class of Catholics, who are deep sunk in the grossest ignorance; consequently the discontinuance of Images would be impolitic.

He next deprecates the practice, as being in the way of "reclaiming the erring Natives from their gross and barbarous superstitions," and affording a sanction to the Hindoos for the exercise of them; in other words, that Conversion has little chance of success, when its objects have a specious pretext for resistance. Your Correspondent probably believes that the Portuguese Missionaries are active in gaining Proselytes, but such is not unfortunately the case in Calcutta, and I may venture to say in all Hindoostan, where Catholic Clergymen are stationed. So far from any likelihood of Heathens being converted, I can positively assert that many Catholics, being deserted by their own Pastors, have gladly embraced the tenets of Baptists and other sects, brought over by the zeal of preachers, who speak to the understanding of these persons in a language more intelligible than we are accustomed to hear on certain occasions, within the walls of the Catholic Church.

Exclusive of these reasons, removable by a better state of things, I am aware of no solid objection to the use of Images, "in a society where the distinction between the statue and the original is clear, and the purpose of the exhibition well understood." If the Catholic Religion must change its features in every foreign land, there would be no end to the constant mutations which the ceremonies of it must undergo. If a Religion founded on the most substantial basis, is to suit itself to the climate or the manners of every country, I appeal to the good sense of all enlightened Catholics, whether it would not lessen the effects intended to be produced by ceremonies instituted from the first era of Christianity, and approved by men whose learning and piety are unquestionable. This temporizing quality is pregnant with dangers, and I hope we may never witness the slightest attempt at innovations very far from holding out the least prospect of beneficial results.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 31, 1822. NON MUTANS.

Scandinavian Logic.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The *non potuisse refelli* is a matter that people in general are not fond of trumpeting about. But *Scandinavius* thinks differently. He is eager to testify his incapacity, and make any defence for his friend General MACQUARRIE, and his belief that one who had been so kind to him ought to be exempt from all responsibility. Whoever does a good turn to the SCANDINAVIAN has *his* permission to treat the rest of the world as he pleases. That form of government which is best administered *for him* is best; and he bears with the most Christian fortitude and resignation the evils which *others* may suffer from it. It is true that there flourishes in the land of the Kangaroos an absolute Governorship, "in which even the Free have no legal security against the lash, or for property against fiscal rapacity, but what exists in the breast of a single individual," but what then? Our SCANDINAVIAN skipper saw how the land lay, and those parts that were not well buoyed and laid down in the charts, he sounded for himself, *tutus nimium timidusque procellæ*, and so *his* "person" was as safe at Sydney as in London, and as for "property," his adventure would have turned out better if Mr. Marsden would have parted with that secret hoard of apostolic timber on more reasonable terms. But as the parson endeavoured to drive as hard a bargain as if his logs had been so many inestimable relics, the SCANDINAVIAN revealed the occult trafficking "to some friends." But the SCANDINAVIAN'S defence is like an attack, and his attack is like a defence; for, since St. Paul tells us that he *wrought with own hands* that he might not be burdensome to his friends, is it not praiseworthy in Mr. Marsden to follow his example from the same motives?

June 3, 1822. PELLET.

Improvements of Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

From the great attention which is now paid to the improvement of this our city of Calcutta and Chowringhee by those gentlemen under whose superintendance the streets and roads are placed, I am persuaded that they will be disposed to take any suggestion into consideration which may meet their eyes. They are probably not ignorant that (even in this *radical* age) their judicious and continued attention to open up wide and airy communications through the most crowded and close parts of the city, and to connect by direct roads parts of the town that could only be reached heretofore by long circuits, as well as to improve the salubrity of the whole, by better ventilation and excellent draining, have obtained for them the respect and esteem of the whole of their fellow citizens.

The following passage, in a description of Copenhagen, notices a peculiarity in the streets of that Capital, which seems to me deserving of imitation elsewhere.

"Instead of the usual right angles formed by the corners of houses at the extremities or divisions of the streets, the builders of Copenhagen have squared them off in a semi-octangular form, and thereby secured various advantages. Carriages and horses cannot so frequently run foul of each other, *or* run down *persons on foot* at the turnings of the streets; the space gained gives a free circulation of air, and the look of as many handsome squares as there are street divisions in the city."

The second of these advantages is particularly deserving of attention here, where there are so many *peripatetic* philosophers and *Gymnosophists* (as the COWMUDDY tells us) who have a trick of sauntering along the streets to "meditate on their wretched condition."

June 1, 1822. AN INHABITANT.

Fees for Licences.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent, "AN EREMITE," has, in my opinion given himself a great deal of unnecessary trouble in composing a paragraph for a Public Paper, on the subject of *authorised* Fees for Marriage Licenses, when he might have satisfied himself fully on this score, by simply requiring a taxed Bill from his Proctor, which would doubtless have been furnished.

If parsimony be "his being's end and aim," this Recluse might have saved himself the seemingly regretted Two Gold Mohurs, he states to have paid for a License on his *own* account, had he thought of the economical method of approaching the Altar by the publication of Banns;—and in disposing of his *Wards* in future, I would recommend him to adopt this method in preference to cavalling with the *learned* and *numerous* Body of Proctors about their Fees. If, in consideration of the limited circumstances of a Client, a Proctor might be induced to lessen his charges to a Gold Mohur, it by no means follows that this Fee should become general; added to this, it becomes necessary in many instances, from the parties making the usual affidavit residing at a distance from Town, or being unwell, to issue one or more commission or commissions. This, of course, enhances the Fees, and occasions at the same time a *difference* in the charges.

Your's very obediently,

June 3, 1822. ONE OF THE FORTY.

Eligibles.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I am in the greatest tribulation imaginable, not for myself, but for your good name amongst us, which you must inevitably lose if you be not more upon your guard. What, in the name of wonder, could have possessed you to insert that letter from CŒLEBS, dated the 7th instant, or what could have possessed him to *propose* (a very ominous word in our Dictionary) such foolish and ridiculous questions about Eligibles?

When the question was agitated regarding the admission of Captains on the List, although it is true the majority carried it in their favor, still the *better sort* gave their devided veto, and this circumstance must have been known to you, which makes your offence less pardonable for asking whether *Subalterns, Writers,* or *Assistant Surgeons* could be admitted. They never can. I have no patience to address you upon this subject, and really it is too bad to have one's temper ruffled so; but beware, Sir, of what you do, as between ourselves there has been some whispering about discarding you and sending all our good things to the HURKARU or JOHN BULL.

I have, however, endeavoured to make them think that you have done it merely to put the point at rest for ever, and not, as some say, you wickedly did only for the purpose of teazing us. There is another thing which weighed much in your favor (although a little selfish in us.) viz. the Note in your Paper of the 21st inst. to the article on Missing Newspapers; were we to send our Letters to any of the above mentioned Papers, pray, what are the chances against our friends in Oude ever seeing them?

Let it therefore be made known to all men, through the medium of your far-famed JOURNAL, that A General Officer,—A Senior Merchant, (*holding the appointments and allowances of one*),—A Field Officer.,—A rich Lawyer or good Banker,—are the only individuals we have considered to place upon our list of Eligibles.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

BETTY MAC-SHEE.

Matabungah, May 24, 1822. *Sec. to the Mofussil Spinster Society.*

Use of the Choir.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I rejoice to find that your useful JOURNAL has at length produced a Query concerning the Choir of the Roman Catholic Church, which has long been a matter of debate among the Congregation. This Choir, I beg to say, though wholly designed for Singers, has ever since the establishment of the Church, been open to Catholics of every station in life, to perform their devotion within it; and this practice was observed until a recent order from one of the officiating men. But the privilege now usurped by certain families, it must be affirmed, is by no means sanctioned by the *Vestry*, who understand their charge better then to allot any portion of a public edifice to persons, who, from vague and distinct notions of importance, think it derogatory to their dignity to mingle with the rest. Now, as this breach of public right is noticed through your Paper, it is anxiously hoped that the *proper Authority* will remove the grievance, and afford an indiscriminate admission, rather than permit particular persons to take possession of what should be considered as a general benefit.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Calcutta, June 1, 1822. ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

Lucknow.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having heard a very different account of the recent attempt to assassinate Miss W. at Lucknow, I beg leave to state the result of my enquiries on the subject.

It appears that there is every reason to doubt the facts stated in the CAWNPORE ADVERTIZER of the 20th of April last, asserting, that the man who threatened to stab Miss W. at that place, was at the time, and had been long before considered insane.

Had it been so well known that the individual in question was insane, and to such a degree as to account at once for such desperate conduct, the Police said to be so alert and well regulated, would no doubt have taken measures to prevent such violence, or at least would have adopted the usual precaution, of making the man's own family controul him, become answerable for his conduct, or give him up to be secured.

It has however been surmised, that this offender committed the above act from a very different impulse, and one too which would decidedly prove his sanity; and that he actually contrived and laid in wait to fulfil his plan, as coolly and deliberately as the noted Bellingham, tempering however the same motives, in mercy towards his victim, unless, indeed, he might have meditated, what the supplicating and affrighted demeanour of the young Lady deprived him of the power of perpetrating.

It would therefore clear up this very mysterious transaction much more satisfactorily than the mere assertions before alluded to, if the following strait forward enquiries were answered.

Had the person who seized hold of Miss W. in her Tonjohn, and threatened her life, ever complained or appealed to the different Authorities at Lucknow for redress? and had his wishes been complied with or attended to?

Did he urge when he was taken up, that it was in consequence of his having been long denied the justice he demanded, that made him lay the plan in question, and that he mistook Miss W. for one of the Resident's Family, whom he had wished to put in fear of their lives, as a means of *forcing* a hearing from the King of Oude?

I remain, Sir, your well wisher,

Oude, May 2, 1822. A SUBSCRIBER.

Stanzas.

TO * * * * *

Oh! wherefore should I say—I love thee,
Or why in words the heart reveal:
Must love be told, or fail to move thee,
And must my lips confess—I feel?

Believe me, there is many a token,
That breathes a voiceless, changeless vow,
Like streams that glide unheard—unbroken,
Where deepest still their waters flow.

There is an eye, that watches thine,
And steals its timid glance of love:
That flies the gaze, which turns to mine,
Yet wistful follows if it rove!

Then is a sigh—Oh! not that sigh,
Whose fuller breathings seek the ear;
But that deep breath—we vainly try
To hush, ere yet its sign appear.

And that too tell-tale trembling hand,
Tho' cold may seem the falser brow——
Which thine—like touch of magic wand
Can bid the inmost thought avow.

Then wherefore should I say I love thee,
Or why in words the heart reveal:
Must love be told—or fail to move thee
And must my lips confess—I feel?

May 30. * * *

Disturbances at Night.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent "A VOTARY OF MORPHEUS" whose letter on the subject of Night Disturbances, appeared in the columns of your Paper, has my thanks for the furtherance of a matter which I myself have been contemplating to bring under your notice.

Now, Sir, I am regularly habituated at an advanced hour of the night to retire to repose; during those I keep awake, the sudden and unexpected exclamations of these Chokeydars, in the notes of "Oh Durwan, Durwanjee, Oh Meehta" while they are so disagreeable to the ear, are very dismal in the dead of night to be assailed with, and serve so efficaciously to rouse little Infants (of which lots are seen under the roof I harbour in) with their mothers, that the cry of the one, and the plaints of the other for the apparent discontinuance of a practice so horrid and useless, are vehement.

Like your sleepy Correspondent, I have found all remonstrances with these fellows useless; they, on the contrary, prosecute the practice with notes higher and more solemn. The remarks produced by the VOTARY OF MORPHEUS are accurate, and I have little or rather nothing further to advance on the subject, but the hope that of such a practice may early be prohibited and entirely abolished, more especially in the Chitpore Road, or properly Terreta Bazar, from whence writes,

Your waking Servant,

A LATE RETIRE R

Stations of Vessels in the River.

JUNE 2, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—WINDSOR CASTLE, proceeded down,—MARY and ELIZA, passed down.

Kedgeree.—LADY FLORA, outward-bound, remains,—HENRY PORCHER, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships EARL OF BALCARRAS, and SIR DAVID SCOTT,—HARRIET,—LADY NUGENT, on her way to Town.

Saugor.—His Majesty's Sloop CURLEW, DUKE OF BEDFORD, MARY ANN SOPHIA, PREMEIRO REY DO REINO UNIDO, (P.) and HELEN (brig) below Saugor, outward-bound, remain.

Enigmas.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

YOUR Riddler "DIAM DLO NA" might have put the question of the Enigma appearing in your JOURNAL of yesterday in a much simpler form. I think, such perhaps as—"VORTEX" and myself have been accustomed to hear when at School, viz. "What is that which is white and black, and yet red (read) all over?" Answer, "A Newspaper."

Your's fortuitously,

May 29, 1822. JIMMY UNRIDDLE.

Seven Chances.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In one of your late Papers, I read a Letter about the seven chances of getting a good dish of Mutton, and a good dish or hash of News, which put me in mind of an old anecdote, related of an old Attorney (of which perhaps there is not now his fellow), who, in advising with his Client, spoke thus.

"First, (said he) you must have a good Cause; secondly, you must have a good Purse to carry it on with; thirdly, you must have a good Solicitor; fourthly, good Counsel; fifthly, a good Jury; sixthly, a good Judge; and when you have got all these, you must still have very good Luck."

Your's, &c.

May 1822. JACK FERRET.

Primate Rokeby.

To the Editor of John Bull.

MR. EDITOR,

In the INDIA GAZETTE of the 20th instant, thre are some observations on the Church Establishment of Ireland, among other Quotations, there is one that is not correct, viz.

"*Primate Rokeby never in his life saw Ireland.*"

Primate Rokeby resided very much on his Archiepiscopal See, Armagh; and expended not less than Thirty Thousand Pounds, in the space of seven or eight years, on works of public utility. He erected at his sole expence, a Church, a School, an Observatory (with a liberal income for an Astronomer), a Public Library: and amply contributed to the establishment of a Public Infirmary.

For the fact of his Grace's Residence, Arthur Young, Cumberland (I think) and other writers may be referred to.

Bominy, May 28, 1822. PETER.

Administrations to Estates.

Henry Chastenay, Esq. late a Deputy Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq. and Groopersaud Ghose, of Simlah.

John Gray, Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—James Mellis, Esq.

Mary Rebero, otherwise called Mary Stanton, late of Calcutta, deceased—John Palmer, Esq.

Roy Daunjshmund Nittanund, late of Beenwaryabad in the Zillah of Beerbhoom, Zumindar, deceased—Coar Bunwaryloll, of Burwaryabad, Zumindar.

Elizabeth Rebeira, alias Beebee Deana, late of the Town of Calcutta, widow, deceased—Messrs. Paul D'Mello, and John Payne, junr.

Births.

At Sourabaya, on the 11th of March last, the Lady of Captain LAWDALE, of the Ship JESSEY, of a Daughter.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. JOHN MILLER, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 2d instant, Mr. CASTLE HARD, aged 46 years, sincerely regretted.

At Balasore, on the 21st ultimo, of a fever, Captain CUSH, of the Brig MOIRA.

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